



ARMY TIMES



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FIVE CENTS

14th Army

Recall Report on Gen. Eisenhower Stirs More Talk of Second Front

Builder of Alaska Road Tells of Soldiers' Work

FORT KNOX, Ky.—A Hitler or Mussolini deceiving himself that American soldiers can't take ought to hear the story of building the new 1671-mile Alaska highway, completion of which was announced this week, from Brig. Gen. William M. Hoge, who from February to mid-September was in charge of the work.

Now assigned to the 8th Armored Division, General Hoge this week related how, without civilian help, soldiers have surveyed, laid out and done the initial construction on the highway, working two ten-hour shifts a day, seven days a week, getting along without furloughs or even three-day passes and relying on fishing and hunting for their chief amusements.

"Most of the men have taken it as a big adventure," Gen. Hoge said. "It's surprising the fine spirit they have shown and how enthusiastic they've been. They have a great deal of pride in this achievement, and I have a great deal in them."

The first soldiers on the job came during March, when temperatures sometimes fell to 50 degrees below, and others arrived through April and into May.

One regiment of men was moved with a six months' supply of food. (See ALASKA, Page 15)

Teen-Age Draft Bill Delayed

Not until Nov. 9, the Monday after the general elections, will Congress again get down to discussing the proposal to lower the minimum draft age to 18 years. Because so many Congressmen were off electioneering, the House could not continue action without giving Representative Rankin of Mississippi, who has been adamant in insisting that a provision be included barring the use of the 'teen age soldiers abroad until they had finished at least a year of training, an opportunity to force adjournment by simply noting the absence of a quorum.

Thus all attempts to send the Senate and House bills to conference for adjustments of differences were abandoned. Speaker Rayburn announced just before the House convened Wednesday that further moves would await a return of a quorum. He said an attempt to send the bills conference with the Senate would be made on Nov. 9.

Although the action was not entirely unexpected, President Roosevelt was apparently disappointed. He stressed, he told his press conference, that the postponement was necessary because there was, as he put it, no House there. The real underlying cause, he observed, was a dispute between the two houses and a quorum.

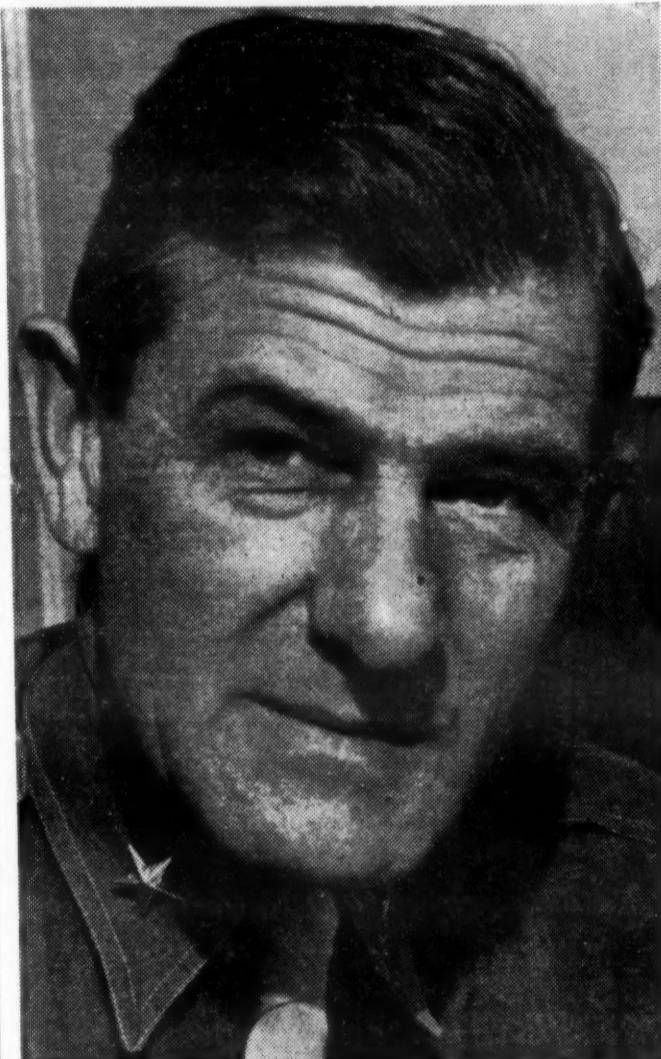
AA Doubles in '43, McNair Tells Grads

Anti-aircraft strength of the Army will double in 1943, Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair told the graduating class at the AA Artillery OCS, Camp Davis, N.C., Thursday.

The class of 339 newly-commisioned second lieutenants—largest in the history of the school heard General McNair say: "Anti-aircraft is a vital form of defense, not only of ground establishments, but of combat units as well."

"Our antiaircraft strength of 1943 will be double that of 1942."

Copies of the Army Times are made available to all Army hospitals through the American Red Cross.



General Hoge

Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander of United States forces in the European theater, was reported Thursday to have been called home for "important consultations" with high military officials.

Reliable informants, who asked that they not be identified in any way, said that General Eisenhower would be in this country "within the week."

Whether his return is connected with the question of opening a second front in Europe was not stated, but the immediate effect of the report was to stir speculation on the subject.

In one quarter, a shift among officers of the Army high command was indicated, to take place within the next two weeks.

Speculation on the possible changes involved the posts of Chief of Staff, Chief of Army Ground Forces and the Eastern Defense Command.

There was some basis for the belief that General Marshall was ready to go to Europe in his capacity as General of the Armies. This would not necessarily mean that he would supplant General Eisenhower. The latter could continue in his job as commander of U. S. forces over there, while General Marshall sat in on the councils of other Allied leaders in Europe.

In the opinion of some observers here, three men are in line for the Chief of Staff job should General Marshall vacate it to go overseas. They are: Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Chief of Army Ground Forces; Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Commander of the Armored Force, and Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Eastern Defense Commander.

To prepare for an eventual United Nations attack on the European Continent, General Eisenhower was sent to London in late June as one of the Army's most brilliant strategists. He was formerly a right-hand man of General Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines. General Eisenhower was selected as the commander of American "second-front" troops in Europe after directing the war plans section of the General Staff here. He is 52 years old.

Army Has Lost Mail Orderlies 31,000 in War Upped in Rank

The Army has suffered a total of 31,649 casualties so far in this war, a check of Army records show. Most of these were lost in the Philippines.

Capt. Leland P. Lovette, chief of the Navy's Bureau of Public Relations, announced last week that the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard have lost a total of 15,814, of whom 4,453 were killed, 1,593 wounded and 9,768 missing.

Most of those missing in action in the Philippines—17,000 Americans and 11,000 Philippine Scouts—were probably taken prisoner. In addition, the Army has no record of the large number of Philippine Commonwealth Army troops killed or captured.

Aside from these, the Army lists 1,016 killed in action, 1,461 wounded, 51 prisoners of war and 611 missing in action in combat zones in all parts of the world, including the Philippines.

Promotion of unit mail orderlies from privates to technicians 5th grade with the designation of Unit Mail Clerks is announced by the War Department. They will wear the insignia of their grade and receive a pay increase of \$12 a month.

The mail clerk is an important link in the Army postal system. He provides the personal contact with the soldier in the field in the matter of receiving and delivering mail.

Inductees' Clothes Mailed Home Free

FORT CUSTER, Mich.—Civilian clothes of selectees passing through the recruit reception center here are being sent home free of charge after the men receive their uniforms, it has been disclosed by Col. George T. Shank, commanding Fort Custer.

Twenty to thirty mailbags of parcels from recently inducted men constitute the normal day's mail, but postal authorities are expecting an increase when inductees begin wearing overcoats. The army is permitted to frank, mail free, packages up to four pounds but must put stamps on larger parcels.

Formerly recruits had three options when they received their uniforms and discarded civilian clothing which cannot be taken with them.

Ruling Affects Enlisted Men's Longevity Pay

Many hundreds of enlisted men are affected by a new ruling of the controller general of the United States providing that "prior inactive service in the Regular Army Reserve . . . may not be counted by an enlisted man thereof, on active duty, in computing his longevity pay under section 9 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942."

Classification

FORT LEWIS, Wash.—Pvt. Sherlock Holmes has been assigned to a Military Police battalion here.

Second Army Maneuvers

Anti-Tank Guns Valuable

SECOND ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SOMEWHERE IN TENNESSEE—The ugly muzzle of a tank destroyer's 75 mm. gun protruding from the brush is enough to give any tank commander an awful start but the men of the armored forces here in the past month of war games have learned just how often they can expect to come within point-blank range of a tank destroyer and just how deadly effective they can be.

In a very short time during one battle problem a tank destroyer battalion knocked out a total of 30 tanks. The men in those "destroyed" tanks have learned a lesson they will never forget: watch out for those big anti-tank guns and their hit-and-run tactics.

In the latest conference following the conclusion of the last problem Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, Second Army commander and maneuver director, again praised the tank destroyers for their brilliant work, this time emphasizing the effect of their reconnaissance.

Lear Is Pleased

In previous conferences General Lear has had a great deal of constructive criticism to offer to the soldiers and their commanders. (See MANEUVERS, Page 15)

Youth Indicted in Slaying Of Fort Myer Soldier

(See Editorial, Page 4)

Despite a coroner's jury verdict of "justifiable homicide," the Washington, D. C., Grand Jury has indicted Freddie L. Thomas on second degree murder charges in connection with the slaying of a Fort Myer, Va., soldier, Robert W. Hamner.

Thomas was jailed October 16 after five persons identified him as the slayer of the soldier, following his arrest on a parole violation.

On October 2 a coroner's jury exonerated the "unknown" slayer of Hamner. Police said the soldier was

shot September 20 as he and two other soldiers pursued two youths who had allegedly made insulting remarks to a girl on the street.

The U. S. Attorney's office decided to prosecute and presented the case to the Grand Jury despite the coroner's jury verdict. Assistant U. S. Attorney Bernard Margolius said his office is not bound by coroner's jury decisions and "we felt the case should go before the Grand Jury."

Thomas was on parole from a reformatory at the time of the shooting, after his conviction on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon.

'Bouncing Bomb' Explodes 5 Times

FORT KNOX, Ky.—The "bouncing bomb" described in recent dispatches from London as having been used by the Germans is nothing new to Armored Force officers who have served in Libya and Egypt.

Capt. George C. Spence, Jr., of Atlanta, who recently returned from service in the African desert, this week described a German artillery projectile apparently operating on the same principle, striking the ground repeatedly and exploding at each bounce.

"The shells I saw," he said, "were apparently fired from a large-calibre flat-trajectory gun. They were fired from about two miles away and would strike the ground, then skip like a flat rock skipping over water. I saw one strike and explode, throwing off shell fragments, then bounce, land 200 yards away and explode again, then bounce again and explode. This one hit the ground five times, exploding each time."

The projectile kept its direction and explosions were along a straight line. The explosions were on contact, not from a cut fuse.

"They were first used early last summer around Knightsbridge, Tobruk and Bir Hacheim."

Lure of the Tropics

SOMEWHERE IN THE CARIBBEAN—A transport lay in the harbor getting ready to sail with a detachment of troops ordered back to the good ol' U. S. A. The soldiers stood about beside their blue barrack bags, awaiting their turn to go up the gangplank.

Suddenly, from the group, one broke and ran, shouting at the top of his voice, "I'm not going aboard that boat, and you can't make me!"

Two burly M.P.'s gave chase. Quickly they overhauled him. A lusty session of rough-and-tumble ensued, at the end of which the fugitive, overpowered, was half-dragged, half-carried aboard the ship. The M.P.'s rubbed their hands, congratulating themselves on a job done with neatness and dispatch.

A few hours later, when the transport was miles at sea, noses were counted aboard.

There was one nose too many.

A homesick soldier had found a way to go home.

Cleaver Banned As Can Opener

NEW YORK—The can opener, long scorned as a feminine gadget by Army mess sergeants who swear that a cleaver is the best implement for opening a can, has come into its own in military camps and reservations in the interest of tin salvage.

Army cooks throughout the Second Service Command have been ordered to use regulation can openers or can-opening machinery and save their cleavers for chopping meat and bones.

The old Army method of splitting a can with two blows of a cleaver leaves it almost impossible to salvage.

QMC Issues 'Chapsticks' For Relief of Lips

As a preventative against chapped skin or sunburn among United States soldiers serving in extreme climates. Quartermaster Corps technicians have developed a cylindrical packaged medicament, the War Department announces.

This "chapstick," which is about two inches long, contains soothing ingredients, including camphor. It has been tested under simulated combat conditions. All Army personnel will be issued "chapsticks" when on duty in cold climates, high mountains or deserts.

Friends Repeat Congratulations

KEY WEST BARRACKS, Fla.—Events move at a rapid pace in the Army these days, believes Staff Sgt. Edgar R. Day, who is stationed with post headquarters of the Harbor Defenses of Key West, Fla.

Sergeant Day was recently receiving the congratulations of his fellow soldiers on his promotion to staff sergeant from the grade of technician-third-grade. Hardly had the fact of his promotion become known to all his co-workers when Sergeant Day received orders from the Eastern Defense Command to report at the Army's Adjutant General's Officer Candidate School at Port Washington, Md., for training to become a second lieutenant. Then Sergeant Day's friends had to repeat their congratulations.

All-Soldier Minstrel Show Tours EAC

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass.—"The Dixie Jamboree," a minstrel show made up of talent from the command is making the circuit of the Engineer Amphibian Command and is being presented several nights a week in different sections of the command. Star performers are Pvt. Charles Dornan and his brother, Leo.

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THIS PICTURE was snapped just as engineers of Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger's Third Army ignited charges which converted an abandoned steel bridge over the Colorado River in Texas into 250,000 pounds of scrap. Two days later, another span over the Brazos River brought the total up to 200 tons. The two jobs provided training in demolition work for the engineers.

Kohler Trainees to Tread Streets Named After Famous Men, Events

CAMP KOHLER, Calif.—Streets at Camp Kohler will be named in honor of outstanding heroes and events in American military history, Brig. Gen. S. H. Sherrill, commanding general of the Signal Corps replacement training center, announced last week.

Construction of streets at the new camp has progressed rapidly during the past several weeks along with other construction activity required to house the fast-growing training center.

Streets will be identified by the following names:

Avenue of the United Nations—In honor of the freedom-loving nations of the globe who have banded themselves together.

Fort Monmouth Avenue—Named for the Signal Corps' first post in the nation, which remains today the principal center of training for the men who "get the message through"—the Corps' university in its vast communications instructional program.

Camp Crowder Avenue—The Signal Corps' midwestern post in the heart of Missouri's Ozark mountains, named to honor the memory of the late General Enoch Herget Crowder, who drafted and administered the Selective Service Act in World War I.

Honor Bataan Street—A tribute to the gallant defenders of the Philippines.

Midway Street—In memory of the hard-fighting soldiers and seamen who routed the Japs at our Pacific front door in one of the most bitterly fought encounters in history.

Corregidor Street—A reminder of the handful of loyal Americans who hoped to the last for help that never came while they fought valiantly against overwhelming odds and finally surrendered to Japanese forces superior only in number.

Dutch Harbor Street—Where the Japs' first stab at the American

continent occurred and was repulsed by the gallantry of an Alaska defense force in the Aleutian Islands strait which protrude out from Alaska toward Soviet Russia—an area whose current war-time history is yet to be written.

Colonel Murphy Street—Recalling the brilliant career of the late Lt. Col. William H. Murphy, Signal Corps, who was killed in action Feb. 1, 1942, while serving as a communications specialist for the United Nations high command in the Southwest Pacific.

Colin Kelly Remembered

Capt. Colin Kelly Street—In memory of one of America's first and greatest heroes of the current war, who sank the Japanese battleship Haruna with three direct hits from his bomber two days after Pearl Harbor.

Lieutenant Nininger Street—To honor the daring deeds of 2nd Lt. Alexander R. Nininger Jr., whose gallant death on the field of battle only a few months after his graduation from West Point brought the first award (posthumously) of the Congressional Medal of Honor in World War II.

Colonel Coles Street—Named for Col. Roy H. Coles, one of the outstanding Signal Corps officers of the first World War, who received the Distinguished Service Medal for his communications accomplishments in France and later met an untimely death while serving on the War Department General Staff.

Myer Street—In honor of Brig. Gen. Albert J. Myer, first Chief Sig-

nal Officer of the Army, whose foresight and pioneering the field of signal communication blazed the way for the Army's streamlined communication system of the present.

Chapel Grove—So named because the Camp Kohler chapel, when constructed, will face the drive.



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Prizes for Soldier-Dads

CAMP WHITE, Ore.—Recognition for the soldier father is indicated in the announcement from the 91st Division that Maj. Gen. C. H. Gerhardt proposes to award an engraved cup for each baby born in the division.

The number of potential fathers in the 91st, famed from World War I days as the "Powder River—Let 'er Buck!" division, is at present not on record, but information from headquarters of the division states that G-1 must be notified of eligibles, both officer and enlisted.

The engraved cup will record name, date of birth, etc.

WD Shifts Signal Corps Training Center Officers

CAMP CROWDER, Mo.—Maj. Gen. Walter E. Prosser became commanding general of the Midwestern Signal Corps Training Center at Camp Crowder under War Department reorganization orders issued last week. General Prosser was at the same time relieved from command of the Midwestern Signal Corps School.

Lt. Col. Paul L. Neal, who prior to the reorganization, was assistant commandant of the school, was appointed commandant.

As his chief of staff for the training center, General Prosser appointed

Lt. Col. Edwin A. Allen. Colonel Allen will continue to serve temporarily as executive officer of the Midwestern Signal Corps School. Col. Robert A. Willard remains as commanding officer of the Signal Corps Replacement Training Center at Camp Crowder. Also remaining as head of the Camp Crowder Signal Corps Unit Training Center is Col. James Lawrence.

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Devens Digest

FORT DEVENS, Mass.—Soldiers from Devens made a clean-up in the Soldiers and Sailors Art Contest sponsored by the Grace Horne Galleries, Inc., of Boston, taking three of the main prizes, three of the 10 honorable mentions and a fair share of the exhibits selected for a special sidewalk exhibition.

The exhibition in the Horne Galleries stemmed from one which Mrs. William A. Smith, wife of the fort commander, and Mrs. Henry E. Hess, wife of the post veterinary, sponsored at the nearby Fitchburg Art Center. The excellence of the entries caused the Horne Galleries to hold the service competition and Devens men were asked to display their best.

Devens prize winners were:

Sculpture: "A Child's Head," by Staff Sgt. William Artis, of Headquarters Company, 366th Infantry, who had his own studio in New York.

Oil paintings: Pvt. Edgar J. Driscoll, who studied under Grant Wood at the University of Iowa and at the Yale School of Fine Arts, and Cpl. Mark Hewitt, also of Headquarters, 366th, who spent three years at the Pratt Institute, New York City. Among those in the sidewalk exhibit were works by Cpl. Richard A. Lovitt, Pvt. Robert Cox, Pvt. Vincent Porta, Staff Sgt. John Huseby, Cpl. Edgar Stareck, Pvt. David Weixel, Pvt. Andre Paquette, and the prize winners.

SCRAP THE AXIS

Five tons of trouble for the Axis, in the shape of metal salvaged by 120 men from the Second and Third Battalions in the Recruit Reception Center, were collected and added to the growing pile now being assembled for conversion into weapons of war.

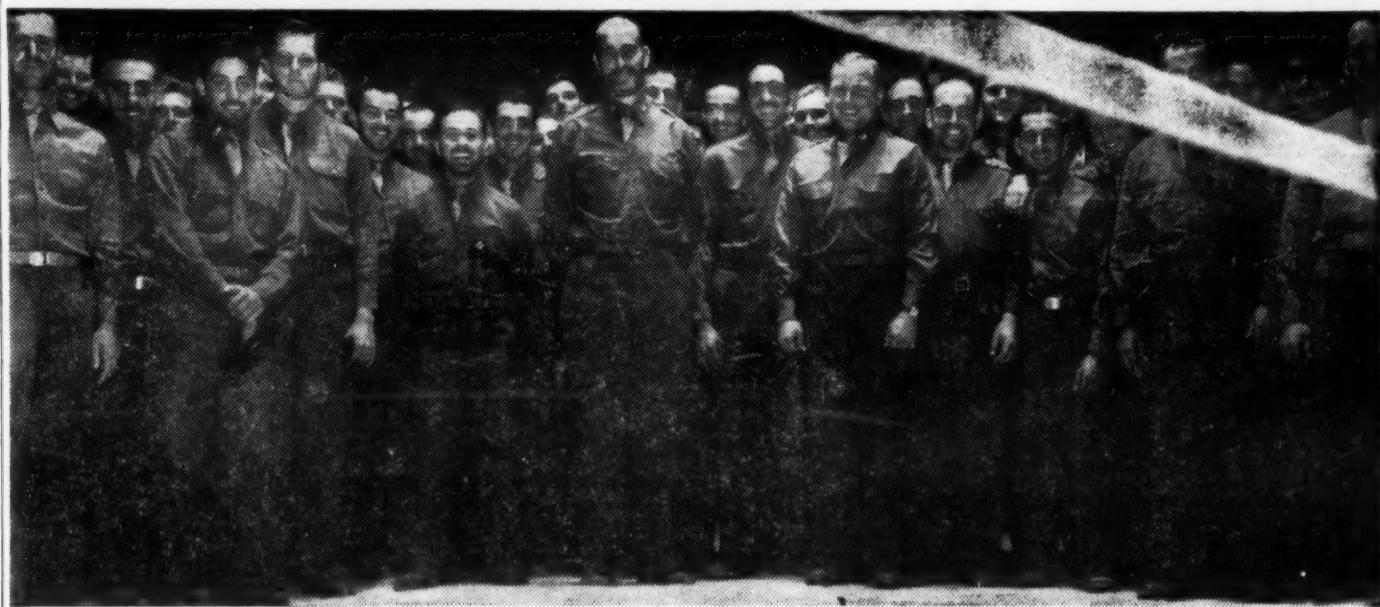
The plans for the collection were worked out by Maj. Frank L. Reeder, and carried out by Lts. Babken Berberian and Henry R. Duto, who led the 120 enthusiastic recruits to the railroad yard area. Incidentally, the area is now safe for automobile tires.

BANDSMEN

From a division which boasts of American Indian and Southwestern hill-billy musical shows, comes the latest innovation in soldier entertainment, a six-man Puerto Rican rhumba band.

Leader is Pvt. Manuel Salgado, former merchant seaman, who also plays the bongos, Puerto Rican drums. Strumming Hawaiian guitars are Pvt. Michael Cruz, who is also musical arranger, and Pfc. Santos Santoni, Pvt. Manuel Barcelo, who plays the Claves, or sticks; Pvt. Ishamel Guzman, bass, and Pvt. Charles Gonzales, who handles the maracas or "shakers."

ARMY FIGHTER PILOTS are taught to recognize more than 100 boats and ships.



KEEP 'EM GROWING is the motto of these officers and men of an engineering outfit at Camp Pickett, Va., who, if they miss shaving for one day, must let their beards grow for six

weeks before shaving. The results are evident in the hirsute adornments. They were in the boxing ring when this picture was snapped. Notice the ropes.

The Blouse Dinner:

Alaskan Phenomenon Is Blood Brother Of British Mess Jacket in Jungles

FORT GREELEY, Alaska—Indigenous to this military outpost is the "blouse dinner," a social occasion of considerable importance, and by its very importance an indication of the seriousness with which men are doing their jobs here in Alaska.

We had never heard of a "blouse dinner" before we came to Alaska, and we were a bit puzzled at first as to just what the expression meant.

A La Carte

Now a "duck dinner" features a roast duck, and a "turkey dinner" features a roast turkey, and one might leap to the conclusion that a "blouse dinner" would feature a tender blouse, sauteed, curried, or perhaps stewed with plenty of carrots, onions, and potatoes.

This train of thought leads on to the old song of yesteryear, "Who Put the Overalls in Mrs. Murphy's Chowder?" and THAT doesn't sound just right.

In His Sunday Best

A blouse dinner is a unit supper, staged with more than ordinary planning, with everybody on his good behavior and everybody dressed in his Sunday-go-to-meeting uniform, with his pants pressed, shoes shined, shirt and tie, uniform blouse, and belt.

There is usually something special on the table like chicken or turkey, and inevitably there is ice cream served in soup bowls with strawberry sauce, and frequently there is a talk or two, and everybody deportes himself in the manner of a gentleman with all the time in the world to enjoy a good dinner, a cigar, a leisurely story, and his after-dinner coffee.

Let it be said for the record, however, that the demi-tasse has

not in any sense of the word replaced the big quartermaster cup of Java, thumb-thick (the cup) and enriched with good canned cow (the coffee).

When the laundry is working okay, the tables in the mess hall are usually covered with clean sheets in lieu of Brussels' lace, and the abundance of wild flowers on the island affords an ample supply of table flowers. Yes, indeed, a "blouse dinner" is something to take a man back to when.

It should not be gathered from this that we behave like barbarians at other times, or that it takes a special announcement for us to wash behind our ears. The American soldier is the neatest in the world, and personal cleanliness is as much taken for granted as care of the rifle. But Army chow is Army chow, and some cuts of meat ARE the tenderest, and the Lord (six days a week) helps him that helps himself.

Lives With His Gun

When a guy lives with his gun, he is not expected to break out his blouse and his one pair of pressed pants for supper every night. On the contrary, he is expected to show up in the chow line in serviceable pants that won't mind the devil-clubs and salmon-berry bushes, an a clean but sometimes faded field shirt, and sturdy shoes. Before the meal is over the topkick's whistle may start tooling and he may be called upon to don the personal impedimenta of war and hightail it with his outfit for the boskies.

The blouse dinner usually happens about once a week. It is a looked-forward-to break in routine. It is a social interlude. It is a strictly white-tie affair, G. I.

The potatoes and gravy, Mr. Dumbjohn, if you please. And PASS 'em. Don't throw 'em. —From the Kodiak Bear

Army Nurse Describes Last Hours of Corregidor

CAMP KOHLER, Calif.—First Lt. Mabel V. Stevens, Army Nurse Corps, recently assigned chief nurse at the station hospital at Camp Kohler, is a veteran of the historic last stand by American and Filipino forces on Bataan peninsula and Corregidor Island.

Lieutenant Stevens was one of 12 nurses, including one Navy nurse, and one Navy officer's wife, who escaped from the besieged fortress in a

United States submarine only a few hours before the "Rock" fell to the Jap invaders.

"Until the last minute, we thought help was coming," Chief Nurse Stevens said, describing the preparations made by the trapped force when it became apparent that surrender was imminent.

Her escape from Corregidor was Lieutenant Stevens' second; earlier she had barely managed to get

across the channel from Bataan peninsula before its capitulation.

"We were told at four o'clock one evening to be ready to leave at 7:30. The Japs had a direct bead drawn on the entrance to our tunnel, and I think it took more courage for me to go out into the open and down to the sub than anything else I did during the entire siege," she recalled.

Lieutenant Stevens continued.

"We were permitted to bring only a pair of overalls and a small handbag with us. During the 17 days on the submarine, we wore sailors' blue denim shirts and shorts. We had only four bunks and slept in shifts on the way. The extra girl slept on the floor."

Lieutenant Stevens, attractive, brown-haired, youthful, described the heart-breaking withdrawal from Bataan to Corregidor just before the surrender of the peninsula.

Exhausted, undernourished, and disheartened, the nurses and soldiers who managed to escape barely got across the channel in time. Some missed boats and swam across, supported by planks and bamboo poles. She rode in a garbage truck and ducked enemy fire by stopping momentarily in culverts.

She described in vivid terms the terrific bombing on Corregidor—how water pipes were blasted, buildings set afire, and men killed and wounded by the hundreds. "We were really 'sitting on a bull's eye' as someone described it," she said.

On one occasion, a four-hour Jap bombing ruined all the water pipes. All fresh water was gone. For a week there was none. Finally, an artesian well which had been abandoned, burst forth with fresh, cool water.

Lieutenant Stevens praised the

morale of the men on Bataan and Corregidor. She pointed out how they had fought gallantly to the bitter end, hoping to the last for help.

Of her own numerous miraculous escapes from death, she simply said that "somebody seemed to take care of those of us who weren't injured or killed."

She recalled briefly the story of ever-diminishing food rations and how cavalry horses were eaten toward the end, but preferred not to dwell on the many horrible details of suffering which she saw and experienced.

All of the nurses who escaped with her are now on duty again—one in Australia and the other at various stations in the United States.

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Brereton Honored for B-17 Raid on Andaman Islands

Award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commanding general of the United States Air Force in the Middle East, for extraordinary achievement as commander of a squadron of six B-17 Flying Fortresses which attacked Andaman Island in the Bay of Bengal last spring is announced by the War Department.

The citation reads as follows:

"Lewis H. Brereton, Major General, United States Army. For extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight. On the night of April 13-14, 1942, Major General Brereton commanded a squadron of six B-17's in an attack on Andaman Island, Port Blair, a flight of 700 miles over water, involving 9 hours and 40 minutes flying time.

The attack was made in direct support of the campaign in Burma on a concentration of enemy shipping en route to Bangkok. Although during the attack intensive anti-aircraft

fire and enemy fighters were encountered, General Brereton secured two direct hits on an enemy cruiser bombing from a minimum altitude of 3000 feet and the remainder of the squadron secured one hit on a transport left in flames and many near misses. By his resourcefulness and leadership, in the first combat operation undertaken by the Tenth Air Force, he not only stimulated morale but brought great credit to himself and to the Army of the United States."

Is He Kidding?

CAMP WOLTERS, Tex.—Crack of the week: A newly arrived private riding the bus to town was sharing his seat with an NCO. Suddenly he turned to the NCO and asked:

"Say, what do I have to do to join this USO Non-Combat Club in town?"

She described in vivid terms the terrific bombing on Corregidor—how water pipes were blasted, buildings set afire, and men killed and wounded by the hundreds. "We were really 'sitting on a bull's eye' as someone described it," she said.

On one occasion, a four-hour Jap bombing ruined all the water pipes. All fresh water was gone. For a week there was none. Finally, an artesian well which had been abandoned, burst forth with fresh, cool water.

Lieutenant Stevens praised the

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In Spite of Congress

It is sufficiently obvious to us that the seat of a Senator's pants is more important to him than the condition of the Army. No matter what the composition of the legislative body after November 3, its record of procrastination and self-interest is such that only a radical turnover in personnel could possibly improve it. We see little hope of such a change.

It is small comfort to know that, after the elections, both Houses will get together on the youth draft restrictions, and will give the Army what it asks and needs. By its refusal to face facts and its political timidity in a time of grave crisis, this great law-making body has, in its ability to function on a national scale, proven as potent as a village council.

We Americans are fond of saying that we are habitually far ahead of "those old fogies" in Congress and that we are only waiting for them to catch up with us. Catch up, indeed! The people are ahead of Congress insofar as the tail is ahead of the dog running in a joyous circle. It would seem that people's political opinions depend to a great extent on the receipt of vegetable seeds and membership in pig clubs, and that they seldom recognize a truth until it is history.

It seems incredible that citizens will put up with such fudging and such fence-straddling on the part of their public servants, that they will allow anything to be placed ahead of winning the war. It seems incredible but we will bet it is true.

For spirited support of this measure, credit Senators Norris, McKellar, Walsh, Taft, Missouri's Clark, California's Hiram Johnson, Tydings, Bilbo, Capper (who invented the Pig Clubs mentioned above), Thomas of Idaho, O'Mahoney and O'Daniel, the Texas Yodeler. And the one-man quorum in the House, Rep. Rankin.

These men know more about the Army's training needs than the Chief of Staff, the Secretary of War and the President of the United States. Or maybe they just know more about vote-getting.

Faced with this, what is the simple soldier to do? Luckily, the legislature is curbed by other bodies. It may dawdle, it may digress, it may gabble like a kaffee-klatch. But it cannot make decisions and execute them. That is left to your officers and other leaders. Fortunately, they're the best in the world and there's no reason why you can't work with them and win the war in spite of Congress.

Justice

(See Story on Page 1)

In this space on October 10 we called attention to the fact that somebody was literally getting away with murder when a Washington coroner's jury refused to indict the slayer of Pvt. Robert W. Hamner. Apparently, other people are of the same opinion: the United States has stepped in where the District declined to tread and is going to prosecute the case.

On a more sensational paper this case might be handled under a bold head, like: "WHEN JUSTICE TRIUMPHED!" Something of the sort is clearly indicated here, for—whatever the verdict—the fact that a man's death will not be ignored is the important thing.

Camp Poll:

Soldiers Want 2nd Front

CAMP BARKELEY, Tex.—There would be a second front now if some soldiers at this camp had their way in the matter. In a poll conducted by the Camp Barkeley News, all those questioned agreed that a front should be opened, but a few did not think it advisable to do so in the immediate future.

"Push it through; help out Russia!" That was the opinion of Ppts. J. G. Nelson and Clifford Tuomainen, both of the 50th Med. Bn. "We should be in there with the other boys," the two men agreed. "A second front would relieve pressure on Russia and hurry the war along."

Pvt. James Colton, 63d Med. Tng. Bn., was interested in getting the second front started soon. "It ought to be opened by December," he said. "The Russians need relief now. And when this second front is opened, I'd like to be there."

One Idea Different

"I think too it should be opened

Assume Officers Accept Promotions

Officers promoted to higher rank no longer need to make formal acceptance, new legislation signed by President Roosevelt provides. The acceptance will be assumed as of the date of the order announcing the promotion providing the promotion was made after December 7, 1941.

In the past it has often been difficult for officers serving at the front to forward their acceptance except after a long delay.

The new law also obviates the necessity of the officer's taking another oath of office if his service has been continuous since he first took it.

by December," said Pvt. Joseph Clavijo, also of the 63d Med. Tng. Bn. "If a second front isn't opened soon and India steps into the war it is going to be prolonged for many months."

Pvt. E. G. Carter, an infantryman, had a different idea.

"We should wait until all the armed forces in America are fully trained and throw our whole Army at the enemy as one vast machine," he said. "The more soldiers we have properly trained the better chance we'll have of whipping the enemy."

Pvt. A. C. Stephens, MRTC, agreed.

"If we wait until our entire Army is properly trained we'll have a better chance for victory," he said.

"We should open up a second front later on but not right now. I think it should be in Egypt. Defenses are weaker there than at other places. The main objective should be to get Italy first, then go after Germany and Japan."

Spring Mentioned

"The second front should be opened up in the spring," said Pvt. Edward Joyce, 55th Med. Tng. Bn. "It will take that long for preparations. I think the logical place for a second front would be India."

Sgt. J. W. Lynn, an infantryman, believes the second front "should be opened up right away before it is too late. America is as ready right



Informal Talks Help British Soldiers to Understand War

The great enemy of the American citizen-soldier as seen at camps in America and in cantonments in Great Britain is cynicism, the attitude that amounts to "what is the use of anything-nothing." The British have realized this in their citizen-army and to combat it have introduced a great experiment in adult education that has just entered its second year, the Army Bureau of Current Affairs (A. B. C. A.).

This organization requires that not less than once a week, in working hours, platoons under their lieutenants or non-commissioned officers sit down, even if it be by the side of the road, and talk over some topic of the day.

Week-end schools have been held all over England to teach officers how to hold these remarkable discussion groups with their own soldiers, how to ventilate an overheated argument, and how to follow the ABCA's advice "to take the chair and not the floor."

No diminishment in discipline results from these forums, it is found; in fact frequently a new relationship of confidence and trust is engendered and the grumbling of the discontented individual which might cause harm if left to itself is corrected by the comments of his fellow soldiers.

Loves What He Knows

The Germans have warped the minds of a whole generation of their youth by their teachings in which they recognize the supreme importance of a faithful army by

distorting the whole nature of such teaching; the Russians have no need for such conversations, for they know very well what they are fighting for and have recently abolished their system of commissars, but the British feel they need a vent for soldiers' forums in the wait for conclusive action, even though bombed buildings all around are grim reminders of their tremendous stakes in the struggle.

Americans, free from immediate attack, need the opportunity of self-education in the matter of "what are we fighting for?" more than any of these nations, it would seem, and the questions American troops ask in Great Britain clearly reveal how much they might gather by procedure like that of the ABCA.

Oliver Cromwell remarked that "the good soldier is one who knows for what he fights and loves what he knows" and that is the ABCA's motto. Outstanding questions raised in the British discussions are as frank as the following: "What's wrong with democracy?"; "How should our schools be run?"; "Post-war reconstruction"; "Townplanning".

Distorted cinema views of American life also come in for correction from this give-and-take of question-answer and argument, put on by ABCA.

ABCA's work is supplemented by photographic exhibitions in canteens and barracks and by wall newspapers and current affairs rooms in larger camps, with maps, charts, newspapers, and reference books.

American officers are studying the British methods and indicate they will try to duplicate it as soon as there is time to get organized.

THE FINANCE OFFICER of Camp Butner, N. C., is responsible for paying the officer candidates at the Army Finance School at nearby Duke University.

The Stars of Hope

By Staff Sgt. Vaun Arnold, HQ Btry., 495th Arm'd FA Bn., 12th Arm'd Div., Camp Campbell, Ky.

This I had known since first I knew of right

And taken as a proper thing and due:

A flag is lovely streaming in the height,

And fair its bars and deep the field of blue

Wherein an ordered group of stars repose,

Portentously arrayed in gleaming rows.

This flag I once attached to gay parades;

A thing that signalled martial bands to play,

A thing that draped proud columns and facades,

That led a rhythmic tread of feet away:

But that was yesterday, Today I see

The starry hope of all humanity.



AIR FORCE crews based "somewhere in the Caribbean" have a lot of flying to do over water as they scout for the enemy. For that reason, the AAF has set up a course of training in the use of rubber life rafts at one Caribbean base. Photo shows one boat inflated, another not yet blown up.

—Air Force Photo

Not All Doughboys Find Roses in Erin

CAMP BARKELEY, Tex.—Life in Ireland is no soft touch for the soldier seeking exciting nightlife. That is the consensus among 49 medical soldiers who arrived here from Erin to attend the Medical Administrative Corps Officer Candidate School. The men left Ireland the first week in September and arrived in New York Sept. 13, after a particularly quiet trip.

"The only thing unusual about the trip," said Sgt. Fred Spinharney, of Omaha, "was the weather. It was unusually rough and, although I managed to escape, most of the boys got seasick." Most of the group were from the same medical battalion in Ireland and are together here in MAC.

Life in Erin, according to Spinharney, is not all it has been cracked up to be. "Life is quite different there. They don't have the modern conveniences we do, and many of the people seem to be a bit backward from our viewpoint. We had no trouble with them, however, and were treated very well."

The girls in Ireland are plentiful and easy to date, according to Spinharney, but not beautiful ones. "The

most difficult thing to do is find a date with all her teeth," he remarked "and we all felt the same way about it. They seem to prefer the American soldiers, too."

There were plenty of dances, he said, but refreshments were at a premium. "It is very difficult to get a glass of beer. And when you get it, it's not worth drinking," the spokesman said.

Switching to the topic of weather, he seemed that it was a bit off, too. "It is damp, rainy and cold," the spokesman said, "and 75 degrees is considered hot in the summer time."

Private Would Wear Bars If He Were Home

CAMP BARKELEY, Tex.—He should be a lieutenant leading a band of Chetnicks in the guerrilla warfare against the Nazis in his native Yugoslavia, but instead he's a buck private in Co. A, 54th Bn., MRTC. Briefly, that's the story of Pvt. John A. Sekul.

Believing that America had more to offer than his native country, he came to the USA seven years ago from Yugoslavia. But had he remained in his native land, he would no doubt be a lieutenant in the rough-and-tumble guerrilla army of General Mihajlovic, which now is engaged in harassing German troops that have occupied Yugoslavia.

When he left Yugoslavia in 1935, Sekul held the rank of second lieutenant in the Yugoslav army. He attended an infantry officers' school in his native country and was commissioned after nine months. Private Sekul says there is little difference in the army there and here and that he has experienced no trouble in acclimating himself in the American Army.

Private Sekul was born and reared on Bobovisce, a tiny island of the Dalmatian group in the Adriatic sea. He arrived in the U. S. April 5, 1935, and after a brief visit with his parents, Peter and Olive Sekul, went to Sacramento, Calif., in quest of a fortune.

The young Yugoslav, who speaks his induction.

Slavonian, Serbian, Croatian, Russian, Bulgarian, Italian and German, was handicapped by his lack of knowledge of the English language. His first job was canning food in Sacramento. "I learned a little English with the help of friends and attended business college at night," Sekul says. "I had a terrible time the first two months; I just sat in class and listened, but after that I caught on better." Three years later he had worked up to the job of office manager with a Sacramento firm.

Private Sekul became a citizen of his adopted county Dec. 10, 1940. He is a student in the MRTC's clerk school and says he likes it very much but is still handicapped by not being able to speak English any too well. Although an infantry man in the old country, Sekul didn't ask for any special branch of the army when he was inducted. "I decided to do my best wherever they put me, and left it up to them," Sekul said of

Camp Edwards Chatter

By Sgt. Ed Semprini Jr.
CAMP EDWARDS, Mass.—About a year ago Mess Sgt. Ollie McCluskey originated an Army term known as "Flavarnsival."

Today at Camp Edwards there is an elite club of 15 soldiers who talk the "mush-mouth" language fluently. The secret of word construction is: the letter "iv" are placed after consonants which start words and before vowels which start words.

The sentence, "now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their country," taken on an original sound with the translation "nivov ivis thive tivime fivor laval miven tito civome tivo lthive lavid ivov thivelv civlontivo."

Perhaps in the near future these linguists will come to the aid of their country by outwitting Japs or Germans with this tricky, funny-sounding lingo.

MRS. FDR CITES PVT'S ART
Pvt. R. A. Huff of Detroit is a proud man these days.

He received a letter last week from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who cited two of his illustrations on book "Jackets."

The letter, typewritten on White House stationery, read:

"It is always a pleasure to me to

pick up Elizabeth Goudge's "Bird in Tree," and "Castle on Hill," not only because of the good reading but because of the very delightful covers. I hear that you are the artist who designed these covers and I congratulate you on a very fine piece of work.

Now that you are in the Army I wish you well and hope that the time will soon come when young artists like you can work in peace on the creation of things of beauty."

RE: AWOL'S

Staff officers of the 385th Engineer Battalion were "put on the spot" recently in the interpretation of a bulletin issued to the companies regarding a contest whereby a plaque is awarded each month to the company or detachment with the least number of men AWOL, and had to do some tall straightening out.

It seems the original bulletin read something like this:

"The company with the best record based on percentage of its men AWOL . . ."

The men in one of the companies with several of its members "over the hill," were heard to remark smugly, "It's in the bag."

Officials hastily corrected this misinterpretation, thus halting a possible wholesale "over the hill" march.

New Army Raincoats Two Pounds Lighter

NEW YORK—The United States Army is having all its raincoats made out of a new material—the sandwich stuff of auto safety glass, slightly modified.

Not a stitch of rubber goes into any coat. Every garment is about two pounds lighter than when made with rubber. There is no cracking at 70 degrees below zero, no sticking at temperatures hotter than boiling water.

This new material is not a shortage chemical. The incentive was the fact that there was a surplus due to stoppage of auto manufacture.

Like rubber, the new stuff is spread over a fabric for water-proofing. In the fabric it is just as invisible as in the windshields. The unseen chemical is a resin. It is paper thin and incredibly tough when used as the sandwich between two layers of glass to make the safety windshields.

Just who had the idea first is not clear, but one of the pioneers was Maj. Frank M. Steadman, Quartermaster Corps., Philadelphia, who suggested that the auto glass resin

surplus might be made useful.

The new resins are replacing rubber not only for raincoats but for a variety of other items of clothing and equipment for the Army.

In the end this auto glass discovery helps the auto's tires. For example, in the Army alone it is estimated that 17,500,000 pounds (more than 7800 long tons) of rubber is saved in raincoats.

That is only the beginning and the total is estimated at 60,000 tons annually. The auto resin already has been used in hospital sheeting, bags, in some forms of water hose, and in military applications not made public.

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"And this is Private Sibley, girls, who has to be in
EVERY EVENING at TEN o'clock!"
—Pvt. Gregor Duncan, AAFBTC, Atlantic City, N. J.

Crowder Recruits Rank High Among Marksmen

CAMP CROWDER, Mo.—The Signal Corps Replacement Training Center at Camp Crowder placed third among replacement training centers of the Services of Supply in the percentage of men qualified on the rifle range for the month of August, it was announced by Col. Robert A. Willard, Signal Corps replacement training center commander.

Father and Son Serve Together in Same Outfit

WAYCROSS ARMY AIRPORT, Ga.—There has been numerous cases of fathers and sons in the service at the same time; even in the same branch of service, but for both father and son to serve in the same outfit at the same time is rare. However, serving in the Ordnance Company of the Service Group here are Pvt. Jerome H. Simmons, Sr. and Pvt. Jerome H. Simmons Jr.

When the elder Simmons received his draft notice the young Simmons enlisted with his father. They both were examined and sworn in together on Sept. 16 in Albany, N.Y., and received 14-day delays, reporting to Camp Upton, N.Y., on Sept. 30. From there they were both transferred to the Army airport here, and hope that they can continue to soldier together.

Army Unites Father, Son After 11 Years Separation

CAMP WOLTERS, Tex.—Pvt. Robert W. Young hadn't seen his father for 11 years. At detaining roll call he heard a familiar name, requested permission from an NCO to contact the man answering. The man—Pvt. Roy E. Young—was his father.

The rating was taken from a survey made for the month of August by the Director of Training, Services of Supply.

Of the personnel ring on the Camp Crowder SCRTC rifle range, 58.5 per cent qualified. In the Services of Supply there are 10 Replacement Training Centers.

In commenting upon the rating, Colonel Willard said: "The results obtained at this replacement training center reflect the genuine effort that every basic student is making to become proficient in the use of the rifle, as well as the energy, initiative, and ability of the officers and men engaged in rifle marksmanship instruction.

The commanding officer wishes to commend both students and instructors for producing such results in rifle marksmanship as to place this replacement training center in third place among similar units of the Services of Supply.

"There is no reason why this center, equipped as it is with excellent rifle instructors and every modern training aid, should not climb to first place in the near future."

A 'TWEEP' in Air Forces slang, is a three-wheel device with a tin compartment in its front in which spare parts and equipment may be carried. It is steered by handlebars and has a small gasoline motor.

Bowie Chemical Companies Show Decontamination Skill

CAMP BOWIE, Tex.—"You've done a splendid job. I have never seen a better show."

This verbal pat on the back was delivered by Col. Leigh F. J. Zerbee, Third Army Chemical Officer, to soldiers of the 21st, 30th and 31st Chemical Companies (Decon.) following his review of a decontamination demonstration.

Working under difficult conditions, after heavy rains the night before had left the parade grounds a quagmire, the chemical warfare combatants proceeded methodically to demonstrate how poisonous gases should be neutralized—while a crowd of rookies and visiting officers looked on.

First objective to be treated was a simulated shell crater in which the men had been informed that mustard gas was present. Donning the impervious clothing in which they work at all times, they immediately placed precautionary signs around the area.

Military Secret

Squad leaders then determined the direction of the wind, always an important factor for self-protection,

Enid Events

ENID ARMY FLYING SCHOOL, Okla.—From buck private to master sergeant in ten months is the record of Master Sgt. Clarence M. Rollans, 23, chief clerk in the finance office here. Rollans was a private when he arrived here from Ellington Field, Tex., Nov. 29, 1941. He was made a private first class Dec. 18, 1941. His other promotions followed in this order: Feb. 1, 1942, technician, fifth grade; March 16, technician, third grade; April 16, staff sergeant; July 16, technical sergeant; Oct. 17, master sergeant.

A landscaping program to beautify the grounds of the school with trees and shrubbery was announced this week by 1st Lt. David F. Difford, post engineer. The program, which will continue for several months, will include the planting of Chinese Elm and other fast-growing shade trees along post avenues, and the planting of evergreenss and shrubbery around administrative buildings. Several squadrons at the school already have landscaped their squadron areas and others expect to follow suit soon. Part of the nursery material will be supplied by the post nursery. The remainder will be secured through contributions of Enid townspeople.

Lt. Col. Richard M. Montgomery, director of training, established himself as king of the officers' badminton courts this week by defeating Lt. A. D. Clemens, signal corps officer. In the finals, Colonel Montgomery's victory was by scores of 15-6, 15-9 and 13-15. He entered the finals by winning over Major Ellsworth Jacoby, commanding officer of the 473rd School Squadron, 15-9, 15-13 and 15-10 in a semi-finals match.

Newsmen Who Warned Of Japs Now in Army

CAMP WOLTERS, Tex.—Newspaper Correspondent Nat Floyd, an eye-witness to the epic of Bataan, has traded his typewriter for a machine gun, his press card and battered reporter's hat for a U. S. Army uniform.

Processed at the reception center here, the 38-year-old ex-newspaperman was one of the first observers to sound warning that the Japanese would be no pushover.

In fact, he bought and paid for out of his own pocket a full-page advertisement in *Editor & Publisher* to tell the American public just that.

AT FORT SHERIDAN, Ill., Kenneth Miner and his son, Kenneth Jr., were inducted on the same day.

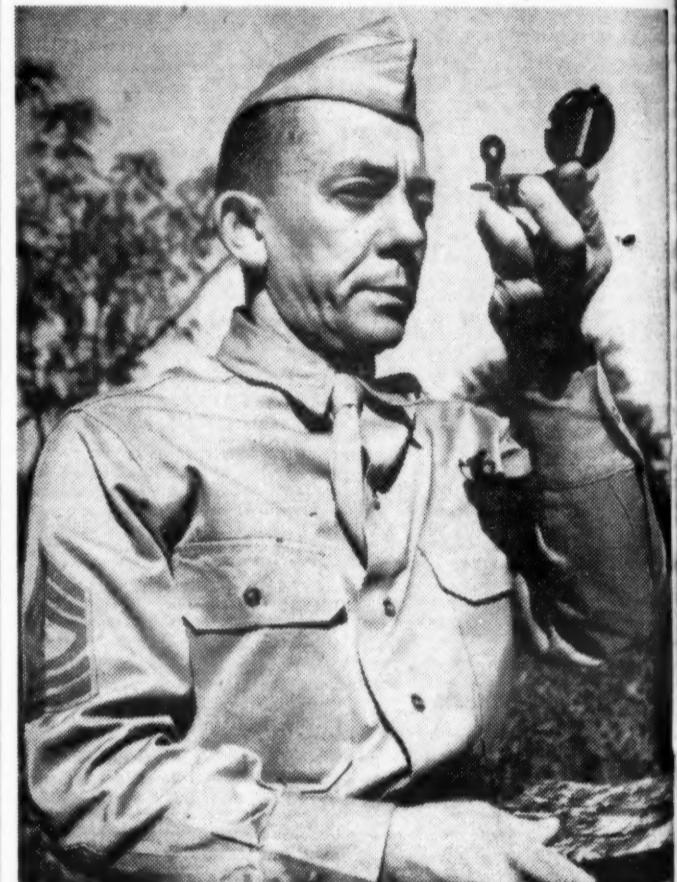
Sonja Henie to skate on.

For a colorful finale, the decontaminators used trucks equipped with tanks containing chemicals to neutralize an airfield. Two men, each holding a hose, sat on the front fenders and sprayed the field as the vehicles moved across it in echelon formation.

Throughout the demonstration, the audience was informed what was going on by Lt. Albert Gallagher of the 30th Chemical Company, who described the action over a public address system.

The program was arranged and supervised by Lt. Douglas Stevens, commanding officer of the 21st Chemical Company. He was assisted by Lt. Albert Gallagher, of the 30th Chemical Company, and Lt. George Fraser of the 31st Chemical Company.

Visiting Chemical Warfare officers in addition to Colonel Zerbee, were Capt. L. L. McKinney, Third Army Headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Lt. Vernon R. Gutman, Camp Claiborne, La.; Lt. Robert B. Hudson, Camp Claiborne, La.; Lt. Joe B. Gershovitz, Camp Livingston, La., and Capt. Cecil D. Miller, Camp Carson, Colo.



IS THIS the Army's top-ranking noncom? Fort Benning, Ga., thinks that Mr. Sgt. Frank Bennett (the Infantry School's pride and joy) holds seniority over just about every enlisted man in the U. S. Army. The veteran's woof-woof warrant dates back to Oct. 1, 1920.

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Marriage Good On 2nd Try

CAMP BUTNER—Recently Chaplain Charles W. Hough of Camp Butner performed, in a chapel at the post, what the Chaplain describes as "my first marriage that didn't take."

What happened was not the fault of the Chaplain, who had done many weddings in fine style. The ceremony went off without a hitch. The couple said the proper things at the proper time, and bride and groom departed, thinking themselves happily married.

The hitch came when the Chaplain found out that according to North Carolina marriage laws, all marriages must be performed in the county in which the license is issued in order to be legal. The license in this case was issued in Durham County, and it happens that the area in which the Camp Butner Chapels are located is entirely in Granville County.

So the wedding took place all over again—legally this time.

Monmouth Radio Show Serves Triple Purpose

FORT MONMOUTH, N. J.—"Music from Monmouth," Fort Monmouth's first radio series featured every Sunday afternoon via WCAP, Asbury Park, N. J., does a three-fold promotion job. First, it gives post musical units a chance to display their talents; second, it reveals the importance of buying War Bonds, and third, it recruits men for the Army Signal Corps.

Many NBC and CBS staff musicians make up the Fort Monmouth band roster and two former radio men, Lt. Spencer Allen of WGN—Mutual announcing staff and Sgt. Tom De Huff of the NBC-New York promotion department, produce and write the new series.

Roberts Private Draws More Pay Than Shavetail

CAMP ROBERTS, Calif.—He's only private, but Raymond Scott, stationed at the Field Artillery Replacement Training Center here, draws more pay than a second lieutenant.

Father of eight children, Private Scott draws the usual \$50 per month plus a large family allowance which makes him one of the highest paid privates in the Army. He is 41, and volunteered for induction.

Soldiers in Britain Get Language Lessons

LONDON—Lessons in French, German and Italian will be given to American troops beginning in December at camps in the British Isles. Monograph records provided by the Army's Special Service Division will be issued.

Lectures accompanying the language instruction will broaden the knowledge of current affairs, the social and economic aspects of the British Empire and of its relationship to the United States.

He Wants a Singing American Army

By Maj. Ben Dixon MacNeill
AFRTC, FORT KNOX, Ky.—One of America's foremost pianists, teachers and composers, Capt. Beryl Rubenstein, recently completed his first tour of duty in uniform as a song-stimulator and departed for similar work in the Eighth Armored Division with the 15,000 enlisted men and officers in the Armored Force Replacement Training Center wishing that something could be done to keep him here for the duration.

Six weeks ago the captain was Dr. Beryl Rubenstein, director of the Cleveland Institute of Music and known where ever symphonic orchestras play, or where the better Victor records are heard, as a great musician. He came down into the Center tremendously ill-at-ease in a uniform that he had abstractedly collected somewhere. Former Secretary of War Dwight W. Davis had him commissioned experimentally in the Specialists Corps.

Job Is To Stimulate Song

His job was to find out why soldiers in this war are not singing and if there was any way to get them to sing. He had no other directive from anybody. He had been head of one of the Nation's foremost schools of music for a good many years, with thousand students, but here he had 15,000 men who were not singing, and apparently didn't want to sing. He had never soldiered a day in his life, though he has a brother who is a colonel in the regular Army.

Captain Rubenstein soldiered along with the rest of the Center for six weeks, and the soldiers got to singing along with him, and though it is a little early to say definitely, the probabilities are that a sort of miracle has been done. Part of the miracle is due to the amiable simplicity of the Captain's personality, his eagerness for his new work and his genius at the piano. He never sent for any-



CAPTAIN Rubenstein is at right in the picture. Two officers leading the column of singing soldiers are Lt. John C. Loving and Capt. George F. Goodwin.

body, but went out into the recreation halls and to the drill fields with the men.

His first appearance in a recreation hall was sensational without any intent. Dr. Rubenstein has played in most of the great concert halls of the earth, but in the 17th Battalion's crude recreation hall, he sat down at a battered piano. Soldiers working outside, including their sergeant, quit work and came to listen. He was playing the great Chopin "Polonaise in A Major" and they liked it. That is the book name for the Polonaise Militaire.

That evening he went back to the same place, played a little, played something simple and artlessly asked the men to sing for him. They sang

It spread from one battalion to another, and within a week the Special Service-Public Relations branch was swamped with demands for him. The nucleus of a group of song leaders was formed. But mostly it was done, directly, with the captain playing in the recreation halls in the evening.

That's Not All

But it did not stop there. When the Third Group went out on the first mass road march and overnight bivouac, Captain Rubenstein went with them, and for the first time the countryside was alive with the singing of marching soldiers. They were singing at 4 o'clock in the morning when they marched some with the captain leading them.

He is not himself a singer, having a very modest-sized voice, but he got the men to sing. . . . And now they miss him. There are not to be any more evenings when the captain drops casually into a recreation hall and starts the men going.

Captain Rubenstein believes that the reason present-day soldiers are not singing as they did in the last war, and in all wars, is because there is so little singing music written nowadays. There is so little of swing music that can be marched to. It is not possible to play even "Deep in the Heart of Texas" so men will or can march to it. And, surprisingly enough, men don't know the old marching tunes. But they learned while the captain was in the Center.

Kohler Prepares Better Recreation Facilities

CAMP KOHLER, Calif.—With the completion of equipment now underway or contemplated, recreation facilities for the men stationed at Camp Kohler will be among the best of any camp of its size in the country.

Along with classrooms, barracks, and other buildings essential to the training program at the Signal Corps Replacement Training Center, three major recreation buildings are also being constructed for the spare-time utilization and comfort of the enlisted man.

Foremost among these buildings is a new-type all-purpose recreation building, which will be located in the southwest section of the camp site.

The huge building will include a hardwood floor which will be utilized as a dance floor and basketball floor. Removable bleachers, with a seating

capacity of 500 persons, will be installed.

Among the facilities of the building will be a cafeteria and small canteen. A fully-equipped modern stage will be located at one end of the building for the presentation of camp talent and traveling shows. From this stage, studio programs may originate, and other ceremonies can be held.

Will Install Screen

A screen will be installed, and motion pictures will be shown pending the completion of a regulation, large-size War Department theater with a seating capacity in excess of 1,000. At present motion pictures are presented nightly in a tent theater, which took the place of an earlier outdoor screen in the camp's Oak Grove.

Also planned is an outdoor theater with a seating capacity of several thousand. The enclosed portion will consist of a band shell over the stage

area and modern dressing rooms on either side of the stage. Radio and stage programs and other events will originate from the outdoor stage when inclement weather does not prevent outside programs.

Fourth Building Planned

A fourth building—a battalion recreation center—is also planned for another part of the camp. It will contain a stage for the presentation of smaller shows. Its main purpose, however, will be as a center for reading and indoor games.

In addition to these larger buildings, each company, of course, will have a dayroom. Many of these rooms are being furnished by the Sacramento Red Cross chapter and organizations and individuals both of Sacramento and Roseville and other nearby communities.

Although the training schedule at Camp Kohler is necessarily rigorous, officers in charge believe that adequate recreation facilities constitute one of the biggest morale builders in the Army.

No effort is or will be made to keep soldiers at the camp during their free hours, but every effort will be made to have full recreation facilities on the post for those who cannot or do not wish to find entertainment elsewhere.

Two Officers In Charge

Two officers—1st Lts. Raymond Ratay of the Training Center and Robert F. Coyle of the Station Complement—are devoting their full time to the welfare of the men as Special Service Officers.

In a training center such as the one located here, a problem unlike that at many other posts arises. Turnover is necessarily rapid because men are stationed here only so long as their actual training requires.

New trainees are required to remain within the bounds of the reservation for a period of two weeks after their arrival. For them especially—and for other men stationed here as well—a well-rounded program of "within-the-camp" recreation is needed.

Liberians Friendly Lot, Chaplain Says

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—American soldiers who are reported to have landed in Liberia, Africa, are going to have an easy time getting along with the natives.

That was the observation today of a Camp Stewart chaplain who has spent several years among the Liberian natives as a missionary.

He is Chaplain John S. Baldwin, who was in Liberia as a missionary between 1932 and 1937.

Chaplain Baldwin, who is a member of the Episcopal Order of the Holy Cross, said the Liberians are the "most peace-loving people I've ever known and they have the fewest crimes of violence of any place I ever heard of."

He said they believe in arbitration of disputes and that "even the small boys go to an older one and they all have a big time settling an argument that way."

"They are intelligent in their own fields and have remarkable memories," Chaplain Baldwin pointed out. "They are a remarkably clean people and manage it under tremendous difficulties, lugging water uphill by hand and making their own soap; why, they bathe twice a day in water so hot that it would take your skin off."

Chaplain Baldwin worked among the Kiski, Bandi, Loama and Mende tribes, "about 10 days trek from Monrovia," capital of the West African republic of Liberia, just south of vital Dakar.

He added that these natives are

"unusually generous; money belongs to the family rather than to the individual and any traveler passing through, gets lodging and meals free."

Chaplain Baldwin, who looks after

the spiritual welfare of Camp Stewart's Service Command troops, enlisted in the Chaplain's Corps on June 23, this year, after securing the permission of the Order of the Holy Cross.

Chinese Recruit Trades in Cafe for Big Bond Purchase

CAMP ROBERTS, Calif.—Two weeks after he doffed his chap's cap and white apron for GI khakis, 35-year-old William Hon Wong, former Phoenix, Ariz., cafe owner, plunked down \$11,500—to the amazement of his CO—and purchased series E and F War Bonds.

Private Wong arrived in America nearly 20 years ago and settled in San Francisco. Upon the death of his father, the short, slow-speaking infantryman set out to visit relatives in Phoenix, where he obtained employment in a grocery. After several years of flunking, Wong decided to American dishes. The grind was open a restaurant featuring Chinese—tough at the beginning, but his culinary art tempted customers galore and his eatery became famous.

Upon his induction the cafe was sold and Wong pocketed the dough, carrying it in a money belt during his first two weeks' training here. His company commander heard of

the dogface with so much "pocket personality," and had little difficulty in convincing him on the best "buy" in the world.

McCain Is New Camp Nearing Completion

CAMP MCCAIN, Miss.—A new camp rapidly heading for completion at Grenada, Mississippi promises to be one of the best of its type in the United States.

A triangle division camp, it covers many miles of fine roads, excellent buildings and utilities, and up-to-the-minute training facilities.

The commanding officer of Camp McCain is Col. Ira E. Ryder. The small advance detachment at McCain believe that they are setting a record for establishing good house-keeping methods, excellent morale, and superior discipline.



INSIGNIA of the Army's newest combat force, the Engineer Amphibian Command, is this shoulder patch. Worn at the top of the left sleeve, it shows on a field of royal blue, a gold eagle, "Tommy" gun and an anchor, which respectively represent the Air Force, the Army Ground Forces and the naval forces, the three branches of the service which have been unified to carry combat troops into action.

Hayburners Again Prowl Livingston Streets

CAMP LIVINGSTON, La.—It's a great big horse laugh, the last laugh Old Dobbin is having for himself here.

Because, after being relegated to the proverbial glue factory by the Army's transformation into a smashing mechanized force, he's back in the war effort with all four feet.

He's back, clomping along Livingston pavements—along with 29 others just like him—hauling rations, coal, wood and garbage, and thus conserving vital gasoline and rubber.

The 30 head of horses arrived at Camp Livingston from Fort Reno, Colorado, and immediately were put to work on their new career of replacing some of Livingston's administrative vehicles. Already they are becoming a familiar sight, and their hoof beats a familiar sound, around the reservation.

Formerly field artillery horses, all are young and spirited. They aren't mules—a popular misconception around camp. Light draft animals, they already have proved to be hard and willing workers, their handlers report. And they seem to have no objection at all to hauling wagons instead of caissons.

The wagons themselves have a history. They are the famed escort wagons, so widely used in the first World War. All the wagons shipped here—15 of them, one for each team of horses—are these 1917-18 models.

They had been in storage at the Quartermaster Depot in Jefferson, Ind. Shipped to Livingston in crates, they were assembled upon their arrival here and placed in top-notch running condition despite their age.

The horses are housed in one of the stables formerly used by the 106th Cavalry.

One Veteran Left

Except for one—Lanyap, last of the 106th's horses which has continued to be housed there—they are the first horses in the stables since several hundred Cavalry animals were shipped out last January after the mechanizing of the 106th. Lanyap, a private mount used by officers for exercise, has "boarded" there since then, and will stay now that the new horses have arrived. And Lanyap seems happy to have some "buddies" at last.

This makes 31 horses in the barns, and a staff of 23 soldier teamsters and handlers takes care of them. Heading the detachment is Sgt. Patrick de Haven of the 327th MP Escort Guard. Before he entered the Army two and a half years ago, he operated a riding academy at Erie, Pa.

And he leads a "busman's holiday" existence here at Livingston, because every evening when through with his

duties at the stables, he returns to his home in nearby Kingston. There he has two horses of his own to care for—animals he purchased as colts and trained after his arrival in Louisiana.

Sergeant de Haven's staff has been hand-picked from among Livingston soldiers classified as teamsters, or farmers and ranch hands experienced as horse handlers. A driver and helper are assigned to each team and are responsible for the cleaning, feeding and general care of their own animals, their stalls and the wagon. All the men seem at home, and happy, in their new work.

Morning Report

Regular "morning reports" on the horses are made out, the same as they are for the men. The results are posted on a blackboard in Sergeant de Haven's office, so that a glance will tell how many horses are on hand, how many are available for duty, how many are in the hospital or being shod.

"Sick call" comes next, for horses just as it does for the men. A special "hospital stall" for horses off their feed has been set up in a corner of the stable. Camp veterinary doctors make visits there daily, just like medical officers do to camp dispensaries to take care of indisposed soldiers.

Return to the "horse era" has increased the duties of the Camp Veterinary Hospital. Several men have been added to the staff there. Lt. Charles D. Labahn has arrived from Fort Riley, Kas., to take care of the hospital as assistant to Lt. Col. Lloyd J. Lauraine, Station Veterinarian.

Saves Rubber

The detachment has its own blacksmith who works right in the stables, with movable forge and equipment, to make sure that the horses always are properly shod.

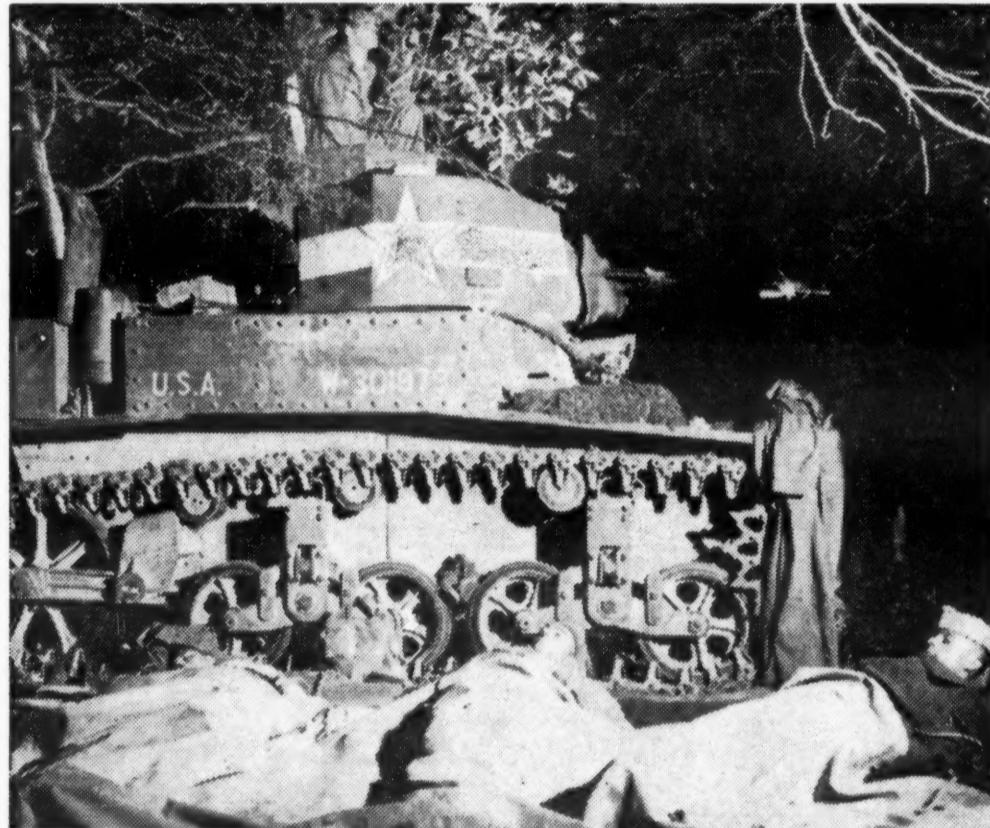
Advent of the horses here is part of a nationwide Army program to free motor vehicles for other war purposes, and the four-legged "carriers" probably are "in" for the duration. When the program first was announced several months ago, it had been planned to replace 1,500 administrative motor cars and trucks at various Army camps, posts and stations with horse-drawn vehicles.

And, at that, the horse-wagon combinations can hit it up to around 20 miles an hour—not too far behind the 35 miles per hour motor speed limit for normal Camp purposes. Some of the drivers even are afraid they might forget themselves and be arrested for speeding in some of the camp's restricted speed areas.

There's a possibility all this may open an opportunity for a brand new kind of detail in Camp Livingston—STREET CLEANING.



OLD DOBBIN is having his last laugh in the photo above as horses and wagons replace administrative cars at Camp Livingston to save gasoline and tires. Joining in the laugh is Sgt. Patrick DeHaven, an old horseman himself, who is in charge of the Camp Livingston's Stable Detachment.



FORTY WINKS—Hard-working tankers take advantage of a let-up in night action during Second Army's Middle Tennessee maneuvers to get some badly needed shut-eye. Crew member in turret of tank has been posted as guard and the men are ready to pull out at a moment's notice.

—Signal Corps Photo

Soldier Visits Towns Near Camp with Bond Sales Plea

FORT LEONARD WOOD, Mo.—Addresses to civilians stressing the soldiers' viewpoint on the current national scrap metal and war savings bond campaigns are being delivered at patriotic rallies in Missouri towns by Staff Sgt. Byron Herbert of the post public relations office.

Urging an audience of 300 at Cabool, Mo., to call themselves patriots only if they had purchased bonds, Sergeant Herbert stated that "buying till it hurts" is a prerequisite to keeping "the soldiers' faith."

In a speech before approximately 300 at Vienna the touring sergeant averred that "buying bonds and collecting scrap, and urging your neighbor to do the same" is "the least" soldiers expect of civilians. "We wear the uniform, but you civilians are

the army behind us. We cannot fail, and neither can you," he said.

Sergeant Herbert, who handled the publicity in St. Louis last summer for the post's musical comedy, "Ready on the Firing Line," which netted \$21,000 for Army Emergency Relief, is a former newspaperman with the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Lt. Col. F. H. L. Ryder, then post commander, cited him last February for directing Fort Leonard Wood's Mile O' Dimes drive which collected \$1437 for sufferers of infantile paralysis.

BY ARRANGEMENT with the Special Service Officer a "Church Reminder" is broadcast over the camp-wide public address system each Saturday at Camp Lee, Va.

Scared Soldier

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass.—During a recent rain some infantrymen tenting out on an island made a discovery. They found some wood with a phosphorus content which gave off light when it was wet. Taking several pieces of the wood, they laid out a skeleton-like figure on the floor of a buddy's tent. The buddy, Pvt. John Dyer, entered the tent in the dark, saw the skeleton, and exited quickly until he could get some light to throw on the subject.

Knee Pants (GI) Going To Troops in Tropics

WASHINGTON—Knee pants are being issued by the Army for the first time in its history. They are for use by troops in desert and other tropical areas.

Unusually wide legs to give greater freedom of movement mark them as different from ordinary sport shorts. With them soldiers will wear knee length stockings of olive drab merino yarn, half wool and half cotton. The pants have a watch pocket, two side pockets and two hip pockets.

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—A total of more than 2,000,000 pounds of scrap metal has now been collected either on the reservation or by the aid of Camp Stewart in neighboring communities, a tabulation disclosed today.

Upwards of 700,000 pounds have been gathered on the 280,000-acre reservation alone, and more is still being collected daily as abandoned farmhouses and several "ghost towns" in what were former south Georgia counties are fine-tooth combed for salvage.

Latest outside assistance by Camp Stewart soldiers and trucks netted a total of "well in excess of 1,000,000 pounds" of scrap at Swainsboro, Ga.

Camp Stewart furnished 15 trucks to aid the drive and another 10 were sent from Camp Gordon, Ga.

Another group of Camp Stewart

trucks last week went to nearby Hinesville and collected 84,000 pounds of scrap, with the help of Liberty County school children.

Earlier, approximately 400,000 pounds were collected by 16 Stewart trucks sent to Lyons and Vidalia, Georgia. The drive was sponsored by the business men of the two towns.

O'Dwyer Named to New Air Inspector Post

The War Department last week announced the creation of the Office of Air Inspector, Material Command, Army Air Forces, and the assignment of Maj. William O'Dwyer, Air Corps, as Acting Air Inspector. Major O'Dwyer has been serving in the Plant Protection Branch, Material Command.

Bliss Bits

FORT BLISS, Tex.—Hardened old Fort Bliss Cavalrymen reared back in surprise Tuesday when some 270 salt-water sailors toured Bliss in an unprecedented visit.

The seamen, all students of the machinist mate school at New Mexico A. and M. College, Las Cruces, came to El Paso for Navy Day exercises, and visited the Post briefly as a sidelight of the program.

RISES

A selectee here from Somerville, N. J., is a topkick after a bare five months and a half of Army service.

Tech. Sgt. David R. Evans, 30, a former cost accountant with the American Cyanamide Plant, was inducted at Fort Dix, N. J., on May 5. His rise to the enlisted top started in July when he was made corporal as clerk in the orderly room.

His last advance was on October 18, when he was promoted from staff to technical sergeant and was made acting first sergeant of Detachment DEML, an organization of 400 men.

Cpl. Pasquale (Pat) di Cicco, husband of the heiress, Gloria Vanderbilt, stationed here for a few weeks, has left for Signal Corps Officer Candidate School at Fort Monmouth, N. J.

YOUNG ARMY

A 20-year-old second lieutenant who was commissioned after six months of military service, by due training process, has been set up as a neophyte at Fort Bliss to youths who want to enlist at the ages of 18 and 19.

He is Lt. Darrell P. McCrory, 690th CA (AA), one of the youngest officers on the post, who left his home in Wauwatosa, Wis., last spring to join the Army. He took his three months basic training at Camp Wallace, Texas, and then almost immediately was appointed to Antiaircraft Officer Candidate School at Camp Davis, N. C.

LIKES CHINESE

Chief interest of Pvt. Henry Bernsen, 513th CA, is to play a part in the rehabilitation of the great Chinese Republic, where he spent 36 years of his life, and where he lived for three tense years of the Japanese occupation.

Private Bernsen left Hankow, China, where he had been American representative and councilor of the Hankow Municipal Government for three years. He described the living conditions under the Jap in the land of Old Cathay as "not very comfortable" and gives one the feeling that is understatement.

HAD ALL STRIPES

A Fort Bliss veteran who has held every enlisted rank and three commissioned appointments is Mr. Sgt. Laurence S. Dodge of Post S-2 who

You Can Memorize General Orders

By Pfc. Joseph S. Cotton,
AAFTTC, Miami Beach, Fla.

• Hey rookie, want to memorize your general orders in five minutes? No fooling. Read on and pay close attention. Your sergeant will love you for it.

The system presented here is based on that used by Pvt. George Sands of 573 TSS for teaching the orders to his buddies. He claims that the average soldier can learn them in less than four minutes, and his buddies swear it's true.

Sands, before induction, was a professional magician back in Brooklyn, which is a natural spot for anything out of the realm of the hum drum. He is the author of two books on magic, inventor of many stage illusions and author of works on memory courses based on association of ideas, all at the unripe age of 22.

His system of memorizing general orders necessitates learning first a bit of doggerel song that has slipped our memory—ahem so we'll use the following rhyme instead. Everyone should know it:

Here's Code

One, two, button my shoe; three, four, shut the door; five, six, pick up sticks; seven, eight, lock the gate; nine, ten big fat hen; eleven is last and day is past.

Now take the following items from the rhyme for number code: One, button; two, shoe three, shut; four, door; five, pick up; six, sticks; seven, lock; eight, gate; nine, big fat; 10, hen; 11, night (day is past). We'll assume you have learned the code so we'll proceed to the more important matter of learning the general orders before the sergeant of the guard gets around to our post. Here goes:

One: Code word, button, General order: "To take charge of this post and all government property in view." Clue: Think of a post in the center of the building where clothes are issued (government property in view). There is a shirt on the post, with buttons on the shirt and you

are standing by, guarding the post.

Sounds a little silly, doesn't it? But stick with it, and you'll be amazed—we hope.

Two: Code word, shoe: Second GO: "To walk my post in a military manner, keeping always on the alert, and observing everything that takes place within sight or hearing." Think of a shoe, a natural clue to walking. The lacing holes are wide open, alert, observing everything.

In Jail

Three: Code word, shut: Third GO. "To report all violations of orders I am instructed to enforce." Think of a newspaper reporter (report) shut up in jail for violations of traffic orders.

Four: Code word, door: Four GO. "To repeat all calls from posts more distant from the guardhouse than my own." Think of a guardhouse with three doors (repetition-repeat) and a prisoner looking out the window at a distant hitching post.

Five: Code word, pick up: Fifth GO: "To quit my post only when properly relieved." Think of a guy with a hangover leaning on a lamp post drinking a pick-up of tomato juice. After he drinks the stuff and is properly relieved, he quits the post.

Aha, so you're beginning to get the idea. We mean of how to learn the general orders, not about what to do for a hangover. To get back on the beam:

Six: Code word, sticks: Sixth GO. "To receive, obey, and pass on to the sentinel who relieves me, all orders from the commanding officer, officer of the day, and officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard, only." Think of yourself as a runner in a relay race. The CO, OD, and officer and NCOs of the guard are all pushing orders into your hands. So are other guys, but you only take orders from the above. Then you run awhile, and pass them on to the sentinel waiting down the track.

Sealed Lips

Seven: Code word, lock: Seventh GO. "To

talk to no one except in the line of duty." Think of a pair of lips sealed with a lock in which is inserted a key marked "line of duty."

Eight: Code word, gate: Eighth CO. "To give the alarms in case of fire or disorder." Think of a burning house with a flaming gate. You must pass through to sound the alarm. There's generally a good bit of disorder before the truck arrives.

Nine: Code word, big fat: Ninth GO. "To call the corporal of the guard in any case not covered by instructions." Think of calling to a big fat corporal who is sitting in front of a guardhouse under an umbrella on which is written "instructions." There is a case of beer (3.2) nearby, which is not covered by the umbrella (instructions).

Ten: Code word, hen: Tenth GO. "To salute all officers and colors and standards not cased." Think of a hen with its foot raised in salute as a group of officers marches by carrying colors (flags) of a standard size, which are unfurled (not cased).

To Challenge

Eleven: Code word, night: Eleventh GO. "To be especially watchful at night and, during the time for challenging, to challenge all persons on or near my post, and to allow no one to pass without proper authority." Think of a guard standing behind a gate peering into the night on the lookout for a man who has challenged him to a duel. There is a sign on the gate which says, "No one passes without proper authority."

Here it is, fellows. If you want to make up your own word pictures around the code words, go right ahead. Anything to make it easier for you is perfectly O.K.

... and we hope we've saved you from any possible giggling you might get for failing to know your general orders.

It'll take you longer than five minutes to memorize the number code, but once you've mastered it, the GOs will be easy. You can use the code for memorizing other lists of things too.

Food for Thought

Would you eat meat from a garbage can?

Drink toasts with poison gin?

Would you lap milk from a kitten's pan?

Munch oats from a horse's bin?

Then why not watch from whence rumors come?

By whom the news is signed?

A venomous thought as small as a crumb?

Can nauseate the mind?

Prevent the vomitings of the head.

Take care what it consumes.

For every burp from a brain ill fed.

Defeat the nearer looms.

—Cpl. Jack Franklin,

576th TSS, AAFTTC,

Miami Beach, Fla.

Yanks Abroad Buy Gifts from Catalog

Soldiers overseas may send Christmas gifts to their families and friends back home through the Army Exchange Service, the War Department announced last week.

A catalog of Christmas gift suggestions prepared by the purchasing

recently reached the top enlisted grade.

Sergeant Dodge entered World War I as a private and was a first lieutenant when the war ended. He was promoted to a captain in the reserves later.

In 1938, Sergeant Dodge returned to the Army as a private and worked up step by step through all grades, including specialist ratings, until he was made master sergeant last month.

division of the Army Exchange Service has been sent to all overseas stations with instructions as to how gifts might be ordered.

Listed in the catalog are several hundred gifts for men, women and children.

To make a purchase, a soldier selects an item by number from the catalog, then fills out an order blank with his name and grade, the name and address of the person to whom the gift is to be sent, the number of the item and its price.

This order blank and the money payment is then turned over to the post exchange officer, who sends the orders and a check covering the amount of the orders to the Purchasing Division, Army Exchange Service, in New York City.

From there, the orders are sent to the manufacturers of the articles, who have agreed to package, wrap and deliver prepaid these items to any part of the United States. In order to insure delivery to the recipient by Christmas, a dead line for receipt of orders and remittances has been set for Dec. 1.

Included in the articles which may be purchased are dolls and other toys for children; perfumes, powders, toilet articles and handbags for women; rings, watches, and many other types of jewelry; stationery and pen and pencil sets; cigarettes, tobacco and candy; toilet kits and shaving articles for men; candle sticks and other sterling silver and metallic items.

In Nvr Nvr Lnd w/ Spcl Ordr Fle

• By Pvt. Julian Claman, 32203271
Fort Riley, Kan.

See those olive-drab spots in front of my eyes? I've been reading special orders. I was sent to look through a pile of them recently for some information, which I won't talk about, not because it is a military secret, but because I'm so mixed up I'm not sure what the hell I was trying to find. After twenty minutes with the special order file, I went to the library and did three crossword puzzles in Sanskrit to relax.

Now, there's no sense pretending I have not always been easily confused by initials, symbols, words over four letter and women, but even if I had the mind of an Einstein, and I read about an EM who was a T/5 at S-2, atchd, unagsd trfd fr CRTC—MPRTC off 301830 . . . all right, Mr. Einstein, what have you got to say?

Grandma a Driver

Although I was forced to leave school at a very tender age to help support my grandmother, who at the moment is driving for the Junction City Bus Company, I did learn to read almost fluently. That sign up there, for instance, says, "We respectfully reserve the right to deny you that one too many." . . . See? But the special order file, in spite of my reading ability, is just so many hieroglyphics to me . . . and I'm not an Egyptian!

Well, to get the information I needed, I called in my friend, Joe Blue. Joe has been in the Army a long time and knows how to read special orders backwards . . . and often does. While Joe is no genius (he was seventeen before he learned to wave goodbye) I thought his wealth of experience would help me through my dilemma.

"An EM," said Joe, with authority, "is an enlisted man. Now isn't that simple?" I nodded, feeling kind of simple myself.

Needs Exercise

"Now it says here that he's a T/5 at S-2. A—T/5 is a technician fifth grade, or a model T corporal. Do you dig me, Jack?"

My name isn't Jack, but I nodded for the exercise.

"You know what S-2 is, don't you?" he asked me with a leer.

"Sure," I told him. "It's what we get for chow every night."

"No," said Joe firmly. "S-2 is the intelligence and public relations section."

"Why is it called S-2?" I asked.

"Do you see any brass on my hat?" demanded Joe. "Don't bother me with foolish questions . . . So this guy is a corporal technician at the intelligence and public relations section. Now it says atchd, unagsd. That means attached but not assigned to that section."

"Uh huh," I said, dazzled at his brilliance.

English Translation

"OK. Now the next thing is trfd fr CRTC—MPRTC. Which means in English, transferred from the Cavalry Replacement Training Center to the Military Police Replacement Training Center . . . Poor guy!"

I shook my head dubiously, straining two tendons. "But what do all those numbers mean?"

"That, you dope, is the date and hour. Eff 301830 means effective 6:30 p.m., thirtieth day of the current month of the current year. 1830 means six-thirty. It's a new way they have of telling time. They don't say what month and what year because if it's the current month of the current year, it's understood."

"Understood by whom?" I asked.

"By anyone with brains," he said. "Now let's see what this guy's name is . . . Hey, wait a minute," yelled Joe, grabbing his hat and stick. "It's me!!!"



NEW commander of the XI Corps is Maj. Gen. Charles P. Hall, whose headquarters are in Chicago. At present, he is also acting as assistant director of the Second Army's Tennessee maneuvers. —Signal Corps Photo



MAJ. GEN. BRUCE MAGRUDER, commander of this infantry replacement training center at Camp Wolters, Tex., is shown above, left, conferring with his new assistant, Brig. Gen. Everts W. Opie, former commander of the 116th Infantry of the 29th Division.

One War Almost Won--- Against Gonorrhea

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Gonorrhea, one of the Army's most deadly enemies, which by itself in the last war accounted for the loss of 7,500,000 Army and Navy man days, the equivalent of 20,000 men absent from the front for an entire year, has been blitzkreiged by Army and Navy medicine, it was reported last week by the commanding officer at Stark General Hospital here.

BOOKS . . .

"THE WAR ON THE CIVIL AND MILITARY FRONTS" by Maj. Gen. G. M. Lindsay; The MacMillan Company, N. Y.; \$1.50

In this book, which was used as the Lees Knowles Lectures for 1942 at Cambridge, Major General Lindsay shows how the tank has revolutionized previous ideas of strategy.

Although the author does not hesitate to criticize past mistakes, his book is mainly constructive. In addition to technical chapters on armored warfare, the importance of the proper organization of the Civil Front is greatly stressed.

"UNLOCKING ADVENTURE" by Charles Courtney; Whittlesey House, N. Y.; \$2.50

Charles Courtney's career as a legal Jimm Valentine began with the raiding of his mother's pantry. At the age of nine, he wormed his way into the position of "helper" to the town blacksmith, where for 50 cents a week and keep, he ran errands, delivered packages and repaired everything from keys to cart tires. And there he learned to make keys, and pick locks.

Courtney tells in an easy and interesting style of his many adventures in picking locks, some of which have been spine-chilling episodes on the floor of the sea. His job takes him wherever there is a safe that no one else can crack and the safes of Kaiser Wilhelm, the strong-boxes of ex-King Alfonso, have yielded to his fingers. He has gone below in heavily armored suits for deep-sea salvage with wrenches attached to the hands and has unlocked the safes of the Egypt, torpedoed during World War I; and salvaged the British cruiser Hampshire.

Biggest, Smallest Shoe Record Claimed at Bragg

FORT BRAGG, N. C.—Quartermaster officers at the Reception Center here tackled a new problem this week—providing shoes for two privates who probably have the largest and smallest feet of any men in the Army.

A size 16-4E shoe has been considered large enough for any Army man by Quartermaster officers and for this reason this was the largest size available. But Pvt. Frank Lloyd, Negro, when being supplied with clothing just couldn't squeeze his foot into a 16-4E.

A tape line was brought into service by supply men and Lloyd's foot measurements were recorded as 14 inches in length and 14½ inches around the instep. Correct size shoe for the private will be an 18-7E, officers concluded. A special pair is being made for Lloyd.

With Pvt. Odell Fowler quartermaster officers tackled another problem. Fowler's foot measurements

Gone are the "trench warfare" methods of the last war. Replacing them is a stream-lined method which attacks the disease first by placing hundreds of prophylaxis stations wherever our troops are found. The disease, once contracted, is fought with powerful sulfa-drugs so successfully as to effect a cure in 80 per cent of the cases.

And finally, the remaining 20 per cent which do not respond to the sulfa-treatment or which develop complications and which in days past could be cured only after a long and painful process, are now cured at general hospitals with fever therapy.

Fever therapy, in use at medical centers since 1934 and standard equipment at Army general hospitals, operates on the principle that while the organism which causes the disease is vulnerable to a temperature elevation of 106 to 107 degrees F. prolonged for eight to 10 hours, the human body can "take it" for this period of time.

An air-conditioned cabinet is pre-heated to 130 degrees F. before the patient is placed in it. In 60 to 90 minutes the curative temperature level is reached and this level is maintained for eight hours.

Throughout the treatment the patient is supplied with 100 per cent oxygen and he is given iced drinks containing salt at regular intervals. He is given a mild sedative to keep him relaxed, his blood pressure and pulse are carefully recorded at stated intervals and his temperature is constantly recorded by a special electric thermometer. Moreover, he is under the vigilant watch of an officer, a nurse and a technician.

After eight hours he is removed from the cabinet, electric fans are turned on him and within an hour his temperature is normal, his disease is usually cured in one treatment, and he is on his way to being returned to health and usefulness as a soldier of the United States Army.

are eight inches in length and seven and one-half inches around the instep. He requires a size one and one-half shoe, which again required a special order for Army shoes.

Re-Union

OAKLAND, Calif.—Believe it or not, Patrolman A. D. Smith of the California QM Depot had the real surprise of his life last week.

He was introduced to a Naval officer, also named Smith. They shook hands without any sign of recognition. Then he was told that the man he was introduced to was his own flesh and blood brother. They had not seen each other in more than 20 years.

War plays pranks, this one pleasant. There is sunlight now in this Smith family.



LAST week Pvt. Augustine Mirabol, a Taos, N. M., Indian now at the Fort Bliss, Tex., Reception Center, was wearing these 36-inch braids which had never been cut. Friends wouldn't know him now.

Almost a Success

'Mati Haris' Meet De-feet

SECOND ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SOMEWHERE IN TENNESSEE—After scrambling up and down the hills of Middle Tennessee for five weeks on Second Army maneuvers, and after throwing pontoon bridges across the icy, swirling Cumberland River on Monday and Tuesday, you might think an Engineer battalion, given Wednesday off, would use that Wednesday making up for sleep lost the previous two nights of blackout bridge building.

If you think so, you don't know how seriously these hard-working maneuver engineers take their work. And you don't know Betsy Lou and Emily.

Betsy Lou (Pvt. John Bray) and Emily (Pvt. Mayhew Willard), both members of the Engineer battalion, were commanded that Wednesday morning "off" to leave camp quietly, disguise themselves in women's clothes, and be ready to perform fifth-column chores for a simulated paratroop attack on the battalion that afternoon. Fifty members of "A" company would be the paratroopers. The battalion was to spend its day off staging and carrying on a maneuver problem all its own.

Attack at 1 P.M.

The battalion, responsible for its own security as are all engineer units, had posted sentries. The attack, as related by a neutral observer, started at 1 p.m.

"Halt, who goes there?" a sentry challenged.

"Betsy Lou," the girl in the blue dress answered in a soft Tennessee drawl.

"Advance!" Enthusiasm had crept into the sentry's voice.

No Miracle; Just Army's QM Soldiers At Work

Maybe it's true that the age of miracles has passed. But a visit to a salvage and repair warehouse at almost any Army post or camp gives plenty of evidence to the contrary.

Here, under the supervision of the Quartermaster Corps, worn out rubber heels and raincoats, torn work clothing, canvas cots and countless other items are being reclaimed for Army purposes on the largest scale in history.

Take Fort Devens, Mass., for example. One of the nation's largest Recruit Replacement Centers, its well-organized salvage system is saving the War Department enormous sums of money.

Salvage officers there are especially proud of a novel procedure, devised very recently, which has resulted in a huge saving in partially worn canvas cots. In the past when these cots were turned in for salvage it was next to impossible to renovate them at the camp or post because the canvas was riveted to the wood so tightly that proper replacement with new cloth was out of the question without special tools.

Today, this difficulty no longer exists. When worn cots reach the salvage warehouse all the rivets are removed and replaced with bolts and nuts and new cloth is added wherever necessary. The next time these cots are in need of repair they needn't be sent back to the salvage warehouse. Their canvas can be slipped off and on as easily as a pair of gloves.

One of the most puzzling problems confronting Army authorities has been how best to dispose of rubber heels that are worn beyond practical use. Recently the problem has been solved satisfactorily, involving the saving of countless tons gathered together in shoe cases holding about 100 pounds of rubber apiece.

At last reports Fort Devens had on hand about ten of these cases. In the near future they will be sent to the Rubber Reserve Company, a government agency and subsidiary of Reconstruction Finance Company, which in turn will give them to a reputable reclaim agency. First they'll be ground to remove all foreign substances, then remelted and combined with small amounts of crude rubber for the making of such vital war materials as insulation for gun mountings and wiring for Signal Corps installations.

Thanks to a formula developed and thoroughly tested in Boston and elsewhere, Army authorities can now renovate a worn oil-skin raincoat to a condition almost as good as new. First the coat is repaired by an expert tailor and then it is resprayed by a special process that costs only a fraction of a dollar per garment.

In many posts and camps 85 percent of clothing turned in for salvage is reclaimed. Often the garments wear almost as long as new ones while in other instances they are good for at least half the original wear. This situation is especially true in the case of the new herringbone twill work garments which stand up under severe conditions of usage as well if not better than any clothing items in Army history.

Monroe Ack-Acks

FORT MONROE, Va.—If the soldiers at Fort Monroe appear to be walking around in a mincing fashion with heads bowed low these days, it's not due to love, nor is it due to meditation on the forthcoming elections. They're simply searching for a small glass object, sky blue, valued at about \$25. Ever since this advertisement recently appeared in the Post Activities Bulletin: "LOST—One glass eye. Finder will please call Station Hospital Eye Clinic, extension 459," nobody has had the heart to take a really firm step for fear of stepping on the soldier's right eye, which he had wrapped in his handkerchief and which disappeared after he stopped to blow his nose outside the hospital.

FAN

Conversation overheard between two chow hounds of Capt. Fuller's battery in the mess hall recently during chow:

"Hey, Pete, I think I'll drop in at the Post Theatre and see the movie tonight. What's playing?"

The other chow hound thought deeply for a moment, then brightly answered, "Say, there's a swell show tonight—the latest Camel Caravan."

"Good," was the retort, "I always did like desert pictures."

LONG-DISTANCE

The officers at the Casemate Club can see and hear any important football game they desire—without paying a small fortune to ticket scalpers and without burning up precious fuel and rubber in traveling. All they have to do is drop into the club on a Saturday afternoon, settle back in an easy chair and leisurely watch the intricate and exciting plays and formations unfold before their eyes on the club's new electric scoreboard. The enthusiastic officers call it "the nearest thing to actually attending a football game."

NEW SCHOOL

A school for training 16mm. projection machine operators has been established here by the Post Signal Office. The course of instruction covers two weeks and is designed to establish a pool of men in each organization on the post trained to operate projectors for training films. The instructors of this unusual school are Sgt. Louis G. Mitchell and Cpl. Howard L. Border.

THE 'BISCUIT', in Air Forces slang, means the hand-operated spotlight, shaped like a biscuit, used to direct planes while they are taxying about the field at night.

Betsy Lou advanced, fumbling in her ample bosom . . . and coming up with a .45 caliber pistol which she pointed at the sentry. "Stick 'em up, Bud," Betsy Lou suggested in what was now a deep-bass growl.

Betsy Lou then did an unladylike thing. She lifted her skirt high, revealing rolled khaki pants and a cartridge belt which explained her Mae Westian hips. She pulled a rope from her back pants pocket and trussed the sentry securely.

Prepares for More

"That'll hold you," Betsy Lou concluded, primly adjusting her skirts and returning the pistol to its bosom-holster.

Betsy Lou reached the engineer bivouac area. A few more steps and she would be in a position to throw dummy-grenades at the unsuspecting engineers. Twenty-five paratroopers—half the attacking strength—had followed Betsy Lou and were crouched in the bushes behind her, ready to rush in and mop up. Emily and the remainder of the paratroopers had worked to the battalion's left flank and were advancing simultaneously.

De-feet

"Lookit them feet," somebody yelled. "That ain't no lady."

Betsy Lou dived for a barbed wire fence—got half way through. Then her skirt caught and Betsy Lou hung suspended. Ignominiously, she was captured without a shot being fired.

On the left flank Emily's attackers had suffered a worse fate. Emily's GI shoes had been spotted by an alert sentry. Emily never had the opportunity to draw her pistol from its bosom-holster. The sentry sounded the alarm. The attackers, recognizing an impossible situation, withdrew.

This Adventurous Army—1

Few Return from Trip Through Iodine Wilds

Special to Army Times

By T/5 Edmund Antrobus

Cartoon by Pvt. Casey Koester

CAMP WOLTERS, Tex.—The doctor's Oath of Hippocrates is nothing like his oath the first time he tries to find his way through the station hospital. On the average, ten visitors a month become confused in the corridors, take the wrong turn and aren't seen for months. Little baskets of food and bottles of water are placed in the corridors every quarter mile and so far no lives have been lost.

The main purpose of the hospital is its use as a huge intelligence test. However, one is warned not to take the entrance examination without a well-balanced mind. Great minds have become so twisted after turning all the corners that they have given themselves up to the psychopathic ward at the end of the journey.

The Army Quiz

We would say, if asked, that eight out of ten is an excellent score on this one.

1. You, there! Wake up and tell us: what is azimuth?

A—Relation of one point on a map to another point.

B—A bearing picked up by use of the sextant.

C—An irritation of the bronchial tubes.

2. One of these 'norths' is not usually indicated on a military map. Which?

True Polar
Magnetic Grid

3. The U.S. Army has no objection to your using a swastika trench, but what the heck is it?

A—A trench built in the form of a swastika, of course.

B—A type of tank obstacle.

C—A trench perfected by Ludendorff in 1915.

4. How many guns in the basic fire unit of a machine gun platoon?

One Two Three
Four Five

5. If questioned closely, you would be able to define position defilade of a machine gun, wouldn't you?

A—The piece is hidden by crest of a hill.

B—An observer is not needed to adjust fire.

C—Line of aim just clears the crest.

6. We call it the beaten zone because:

A—It is captured territory.

B—It is ground where fire does not rise above the height of a man.

C—It is the area where gunfire strikes the ground.

7. Declination is the difference between one 'north' and another. Could be?

True False

8. The compass points to true north:

True False

9. One of these is not included among the duties of the platoon guide in combat, for which he's grateful:

A—Returns to rear with walking wounded.

B—Keeps check on ammunition.

C—Maintains touch with other units.

10. What is the principal use of concertina wire?

Rolled in front of trenches to stop frontal attacks.

B—Used to stop motor vehicles.

C—Used in repair work by Army hands.

(Answers on Page 10)



Little Lessons Not in Books . . .

How to Spear Butts, M187

FORT BENNING, Ga.—A new field manual is being prepared by two officer candidates of the 30th Company of the 2nd Student Training Regiment, a part of the Infantry School. It's FM 281-900, entitled "New S.C.P. for Area Policing, or Who is Left Holding the Bag?"

Here is the general idea.

Composition—You have a squad of three men and a corporal. At the command of the corporal, the squad falls in behind the corporal in single file. The correct soldier's position in this formation will show him with head down, butt up, feet spread 12½ inches and his hands dangling at his sides. Equipment includes: corporal, magnifying glasses; No. 1, an M7 marking stake; No. 2, M1942 spearing rod and spare parts kit; and No. 3, holding the bag.

Procedure—The squad moves forward cautiously, taking advantage of cover and concealment. The corporal, acting observer, searches the ground thoroughly. His method of

searching is to search an area to the front for six feet, then to search an area to his left for six feet, then an area to his right for six feet. He traverses the area quickly but carefully until he spots a target. When he does he deploys his squad with the command, "H-action!" The squad then forms a diamond, a rough one, which is quite a trick.

Preparations for Action—Pointing in the general direction of the target, the corporal puts his squad into action with a fire order in this manner: "Range, two feet, six and three quarter inches; azimuth 275 degrees; cigarette butt; GO GET IT!" It is felt that the command of execution "GO GET IT!" is in a more aggressive spirit than just some command like "Fire."

Conduct of Attack—Number one man then runs up and plunges his M7 marking stake into the ground not less than one and three quarter

inches nor more than two and one quarter inches behind the butt. He points to it with his left index finger, with his right hand clenched, held behind his back. Then number two, using a free swinging motion, spears the butt with the sharpened point of his M1942 Spearing Rod. Finally number three comes up holding his bag, and the butt is carefully placed in the corporal's pocket so as not to soil the bag.

Cautions—Authors of the manual are Candidates "Brooklyn" Lane and "Mother" Campbell. A good corporal, say Lane and Campbell, can play poker every night and still smoke without grubbing. A fast number one can make a mark for himself anywhere, and an expert number two man can spear four out of every five butts. It must be remembered, however, that there are different kinds and types of butts, in varied positions, and number two must be on the ball so as not to spear the wrong kind of butt. If he does he had better make himself scarce fast. Of course number three always gets it in the end.

Any man caught towing a target into defilade is severely criticized, Lane and Campbell warn.

Mr. Sourgent Hears From Billy

DEER MR. SOURGENT:

My mummy and me got another letter from daddy today. He is mad at you again. He says you are a nincompoop and it shud be spelled with a O insted of an I. Mummy laffed and said well here we go again. I guess daddy did. He says you took him on a damhike. He says your idea of a damhike would make a salmon run look silly and you ought to be in the osun with them anyway. Daddy says that we no he dosnt mind a damhike, in fact he loves them, but therz such a thing as common sents in taking wun and you think common sents is sumthing that cumz out of a botel and everyone smells it. Mummy laffed and said look whos whifflin. She says daddy usually just doeasn't stop at a whiff and the only kide he ever tuk was the one he always tried himself out talking about. I guess you tired him out to.

He says you never got past the sundile stage and you think a rest every hour is stoppin the colum, squinting at the son, counting fifteen and then yelling well lets go now, d'ya wanna stay here all day? Daddy wonders what youd do if the son wasnt out. He says its bad enuf going along at a gallop but that you made him carry a lot of stuff along in a pack that he never uses and duznt no what all of its for anyway. Mummy laffed and said well daddy never did no what it was all about. Daddy says hes glad hes not in the cavry cause then hed probably have to carry the horse to. Well I have to go now.

Trooly yours,

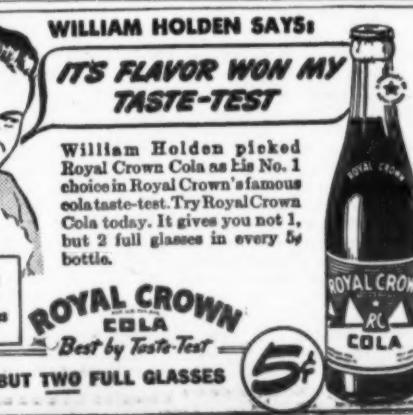
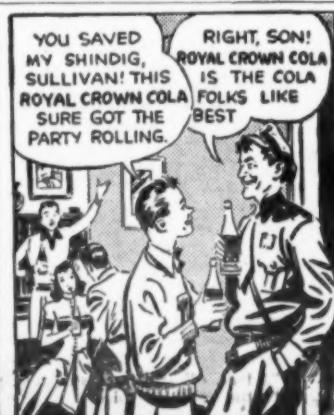
Billy Smith.

(Pvt. James Ward, Hq., 56th Bn., MRTC, Camp Barkeley, Tex.)



"She wants to be in the Amphibians!"

—Cpl. Jack Burnett, Camp Edwards, Mass.



William Holden picked Royal Crown Cola as his No. 1 choice in Royal Crown's famous colataste-test. Try Royal Crown Cola today. It gives you not 1, but 2 full glasses in every 5¢ bottle.

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5¢

Japs Won't Outlive Chinese Hatred, Young Officer Says

FT. KNOX, Ky.—The Chinese people are fired with a hatred of the Japanese that goes down through the centuries, a hatred which cannot be quenched by momentary defeats. This unequivocal statement was made by 1st Lt. Yu-Nan Chang who has served with the Chinese Army for seven years. He arrived in this country recently to study at the Armored Force School, Fort Knox, Ky.

Lieutenant Chang is a mild-spoken man and only 24 years old, but he does not mince words in discussing the Jap "incident". Mainly it is a question of supply. Even now Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek is holding huge reserves of manpower back, waiting until the day when they are equipped for real battles. When he returns to combat duty, Lieutenant Chang hopes that the necessary supplies will be flowing to China from this country.

Lieutenant Chang has already seen action in an Armored Force tank regiment. His regiment was composed of Russian tanks of about 14 tons and British "Matildas". There were no American tanks. In the early years of the conflict, however, the Japs came against them with makeshift tanks powered by American automobile motors.

At the present time it is difficult for the Chinese to use tanks effectively because of insufficient air support to protect ground forces. Since rail facilities are few and far between, tanks have to be transported great distances under their own power.

Lieutenant Chang does not minimize the ruthless determination of the enemy. Japs can march for two days and nights without rest, he states. Then they go into battle. Even when you think your flanks are protected from attack by impossible terrain, the Japs will be swarming all over you the next day.

Jap methods of fighting are pretty well standardized, according to Lieutenant Chang. After prodding to discover weak points, they send in a "flying detachment" as a spearhead, followed by the main body of infantry. The flying detachment is usually wiped out by Chinese rear troops, while other Chinese troops, acting as guerillas, let the Japs surge through, then attack their supplies behind the lines.

Long ago the Chinese learned to recognize the ominous "plop" of gas shells. But, although officers have been supplied with gas masks, regular troops are forced to fashion their own from any materials available,



Lieutenant Chang

such as pieces of cloth.

Atrocities are an ingrained habit with the "race of divine origin." Whenever a town or community is captured they systematically get drunk and proceed from there to loot and rape. If captured Chinese troops object to slave labor they are knifed or bayoneted. Captured officers have no choice, but are given the expensive courtesy of a bullet. The Japs do not smoke opium because it destroys morale; however,

they keep the Chinese plentifully supplied with the drug for the same reason.

Lieutenant Chang says that the Chinese don't mind fighting at all. They get higher pay when in the field. They also eat better when living off the land. This may not be true oriental philosophy, but it is realistic, and if the Japs have contributed anything to China it is realism.

Radio Soldiering Isn't All Dial Twisting

CAMP GRUBER, Okla.—Radio communication in the Army is no snap. Ask 96 men currently assigned to the 16th Field Artillery Brigade's Radio School at Camp Gruber.

They'll tell you that it consists of more than just twisting a dial and getting your station, although that's part of the training these soldiers receive.

Yes, that's right. They must be taught the correct method of tuning in, and are also schooled in the dot-dash code and voice modulation for transmission procedure.

All this technique, of course, is in addition to fundamental drill designed to acquaint them with the intricacies of a radio-telephone set. After a normal three-month course in communication mechanics the students really know what makes their instruments tick.

And, they have to know their business. In battle sometimes all firing data and inter-organization communication are dependent upon this handful of highly-trained technicians (53 operators, skilled in both sending and receiving, are allotted each regiment).

Capt. Harold W. Zurn, director of the Camp Gruber institution, explained his set-up the other day as follows:

Students are obtained from the ranks via an aptitude test which is

purely voluntary on the men's part. That is, if they feel their talents lean in that direction they are given the chance to prove it for the good of the Army.

Upon passing the examination, the tyro is then assigned to one of three beginners classes. There are six periods daily, three of which are sessions for more advanced students who must be able to send and receive up to 20 words or more per minute in order to graduate. The primary student is not expected to send more than 10 words per minute. All classes are held in the afternoon.

For the first few weeks the selectees are drilled in the fundamental dots and dashes. He and his classmates sit along a room-length table to which are attached radio head-pieces, similar to those accompanying the old-time crystal sets, and listen to code monitored through a battery of "Keyers", mechanical impulse senders.

These senders, which are adjustable to any amount of words per minute, work on the photo-electric cell principle. A paper tape, upon which is inscribed a continuous inked line broken only by irregular jogs either up or down, moves between the cell and a bright light. Those jogs upon passing through break the contact and motivate the impulses which travel into each class switchboard and from there into the men's head-gears.

Three of these senders are required to take care of each classroom table. The number of code words they can send minute is infinite, but the world's record for receiving is 175 per minute, a rate which can be equalled in the field by any talented Army radioman.

Field work, conducted near the school building, consists of operations both on wheels and on foot. In the former, the radio apparatus is operated by car batteries; in the lat-

Knox Streamlines Training System

FORT KNOX, Ky.—The training system and programs at the mammoth Armored Force Replacement Training Center, which turns raw recruits into competent tankmen, have been streamlined by substituting specialist team instruction for the cumbersome company method.

The center no longer will be a collection of 50-odd little red schoolhouses where one teacher handles seven grades and 32 subjects. Instead, company officers will take their men to school where specialized instructors in each subject will put the men through their paces. Tank experts will teach them tank driving, motorcycle experts will teach that vehicle, weapons men will teach gunnery, and the training center has become a university whose graduates will go straight to combat replacement.

The First Group at the Center will handle only subjects having to do with reconnaissance and support weapons and the Second and Third Groups will concern themselves with making trainees into competent tank crews.

The new plan was worked out by

Maj. Gen. Charles L. Scott, commanding general of the center, and Brig. Gen. Henry C. Newton, plans and training officer, and approved by Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, chief of Armored Force.

General Scott, who has asked of every enlisted man he has talked to since assuming command at the center, "What can you drive and what can you shoot?" decided not enough were sufficiently skilled in driving or shooting, thus the change.

As far as General Scott is concerned, driving and shooting are the things that are going to win the war. And beginning now, they are being taught by experts. Company officers and non-coms will continue in their present administrative tasks and in basic training. Company officers will go to school along with their troops and become experts themselves.

WAACs' Barracks, Beauty Shop Built at Leonard Wood

FORT LEONARD WOOD, Mo.—An extensive construction program, including barracks and a beauty shop for a detachment of the Women's Auxiliary Corps, is under way here as the post commanded by Col. A. R. Duvall nears its second birthday.

Barracks for a company of WAACs and a large number of unmarried civilians, band shells, vehicle sheds, mess halls, orderly rooms, officers' quarters, recreation buildings and a combination barracks-mess hall have been erected since July 1, when the tempo of construction was increased.

Work begun more than a year ago on an island-separated, two-lane paved highway from the post to U. S. Highway 66, five miles away, had been virtually completed, and the total number of miles of paved or black-top roads on the reservation now exceeds 100.

Quarters designed by the Corps of Engineers specifically for the telephone operators of this post have been occupied, and a larger post

office is practically finished.

No date has been set for the coming of the WAACs, but their quarters will be ready Dec. 10, according to Capt. Max B. Adams, area engineer. The beauty parlor will be part of an L-shaped structure, which will serve also as WAAC officers' quarters, recreation hall and store room. At present three barracks are being constructed for the feminized soldiers.

Fort Sillables

By ST. SGT. JOHN GRUENBERG

FORT SILL, Okla.—Gallantry in action during the Battle of Midway brought a Silver Star decoration to Robert B. Martin, in a special ceremony here Sunday morning. The entire FA Officer Candidate School turned out to witness the ceremony in which Brig. Gen. Jesmond D. Balmer, commanding general of the school, presented the citation for heroism to the soldier, now in OCS. Martin was rewarded for outstanding work as a member of a Flying Fortress' crew.

Important Visitors

Two important military groups—representing the joint U. S. Brazilian Defense Mission and eight General Staff officers from Washington—visited Sill this week.

The distinguished visitors reviewed Field Artillery units on the ranges and on the post proper. The leader of the Brazilian group, Major General Carvalho, said that he was "greatly impressed."

Grasshopper Wings

Eight non-commissioned officers and four civilian flight instructors were designated for commissions this week by the Department of Air Training (grasshopper planes) here. Mr. Sgt. Ted Champion and W. Officer F. B. Babcock were named for first lieutenancies, while the following staff sergeants were set to receive wings as second lieutenants: William R. Mathews, Robert W. Donovan, Robert M. Ford, Alwin R. Hackbarth, James W. Hill and John S. Sarko.

First VOC Graduate

Joseph N. Feltner was the first Volunteer Officer Candidate to graduate from the Field Artillery Graduate School, Thursday. Despite dependents, Feltner decided that when the VOC plan was made available he would join up. He did—and now is Second Lieutenant J. N. Feltner, FA.

Like Father, Etc.

By entering the service last year Pvt. Dion Muse, 30-year-old son of Negro actor Clarence Muse, interrupted a promising stage and screen career of his own. A native of New York City, Private Muse studied journalism at Columbia University there but found the stage too strong in his blood and he abandoned printer's ink in favor of greasepaint. He played in Little Theatre groups in Denver and on the Pacific Coast and had a bit part in Bette Davis' movie "Jezebel". At the moment, Muse is more interested in helping to win the war than in taking some time out to assist in Fort Sill theatricals and entertainments—but after the war he expects to resume his acting career.

Recalls Whistle of Jap Bullets

CAMP EDWARDS, Miss. — Sgt. John Dallavia, 29, attached to an Engineer amphibian regiment here, is longing to go into action against the Japanese.

Sergeant Dallavia was formerly with the 34th Engineers and was stationed at Schofield Barracks. Veteran of a high school football team in Duluth, Minn., and a man who also played football at the University of North Dakota, Sergeant Dallavia was a member of the 34th's grid squad.

His club won all but one game and was slated to play for the Hawaiian championship on the afternoon of Dec. 7, 1941. Sergeant Dallavia had just finished breakfast when the first swarm of Japanese planes swooped down on Wheeler Field. The impact of the bombs shook

the barracks at Schofield and Sergeant Dallavia and his fellow soldiers knew there would be no football that day.

The Jap planes dove and zoomed about for 45 minutes. They dropped bombs near two water towers in the rear of Sergeant Dallavia's barracks and once they strafed the company street with the result that machine gun bullets whistled through the barracks occupied by Sergeant Dallavia. But he and other members of his outfit escaped injury. They then hurried to bring arms and equipment to the rest of the 34th, most of the unit being in the field.

En route, Sergeant Dallavia saw several Japanese planes which had been shot down. He also saw one Japanese flyer who had landed safely but who was struck with eight bayo-

nets at once.

Sergeant Dallavia was inducted June 16, 1941, and after basic training at Fort Belvoir, Va., he was sent to Hawaii. After Pearl Harbor he remained in the Islands until June of this year. When he left he said the Army had repaired all damage done by the Japanese.

The general attitude of the men changed after the attack of December 7th and every soldier in Hawaii was ready and wanted to start an offense against the Japs.

Sergeant Dallavia joined the EAC in August of this year. Pausing for a short time from his training work he told of his experiences on December 7th and concluded, "I hope that they send us to fight the Japs. I am all set to go to Tokyo."

They are also warned against shouting or screaming into the sensitive sets. "Speak loudly and clearly," is their major lesson in voice modulation. "Use simple language and speak slowly," the men are told repeatedly.

Sixty-five men, Captain Zurn said, have already been graduated from the brigade school. They have returned to their individual batteries where they help train other men during field operations.

In addition to the captain, instructors in his staff are the following:

Master Sgt. D. Oulmette, assistant director; Sgts. Gerald S. Marie, procedure instructor, John Frane, control room instructor, and Lyle Rugg—all members of headquarters battery, 173rd Field Artillery Regiment, a brigade component; Tech. Sgt. Louis Poklasny, code and tests instructor; and Sgts. Francis Schoner, code and tests, Niles Hamilton, code and tests, and William Hacker, set instructor—members of the first battalion headquarters, 173rd FA.



FORT DEVENS, Mass.—Cadet Bob Westfall, former All-American fullback at the University of Michigan, has been released from the new station hospital at Fort Devens. He was sent there following the revelation that he had a fractured bone in his left elbow. The injury kept Westfall off the Army Eastern all-star football squad. He has been assigned to Headquarters Company and is awaiting summons to the Air Force.

SELFRIFFE FIELD, Mich.—Selfridge Field's skeet team won honors in a shoot held at Detroit for 10 service teams. The Selfridge gunners scored 110 out of a possible 125 targets. Individual honors went to Cpl. "Bud" Russo who shot a perfect score, 25x25.

FORT BENNING, Ga.—Charlie Stanceau, who pitched for the New York Yankees during the 1941 season, is attending Officer Candidate School at Ft. Benning. Stanceau is hoping to get his gold bars this month.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Sgt. Maj. Herman Richardson of the 90th Army Air Force Basic Training Center No. 7, said he could kick field goals without any shoes on. There were many disbelievers, so Richardson proved it. The first balls he kicked were a bit wild, but soon his kicks began to go across the bar. He moved 50-yards away from the goal and still the kicks went across. Later he admitted playing professional football for several years, kicking extra points and field goals—without shoes.

CHANUTE FIELD, Ill.—Cadet Norman Hanson recently competed on a Chanute Field bowling team against an all-star civilian aggregation and Hanson's 633 for three games beat Ned Day, world champion bowler. The Chanute Field team beat the highly-regarded all-stars in the benefit match in Chicago.

FT. MYERS, Fla.—Lew Riggs, third baseman of the Brooklyn Dodgers, has enlisted in the Army Air Corps, and is expected to report for duty at Ft. Myers.

FORT GREELY, Alaska—Fort Greely soldiers are adapting themselves to Alaska life. They are going all-out for skiing this winter and are making plans for a first-rate winter chalet, ski runs, bobsled course and toboggan slides. The soldiers are going to have their own Snow Bowl.

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Conn Transferred

NEW CUMBERLAND RECEPTION CENTER, Pa.—Cpl. Billy Conn, contender for the world heavyweight boxing championship, has been transferred from Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., to this post, where he will assist the athletic officer and will coach the post's boxing team. His brother, Jackie Conn, already is stationed here.

NO MATTER who wins this match, T-5 Tony Jerullo (left) and Pfc. John Kimbrell sure are lucky guys. What started the argument? Well, it seems that Miss Jelly Heath, sponsor of the 2nd Battalion boxing team, 359th Infantry, Camp Barkley, Tex., and Miss Ann Tipton, sponsor of the 1st Battalion, disagreed over the referee's decision when he awarded a match to the 1st Battalion. Gee, you'd think they could think of better things to do than fight, wouldn't you?

Grant Coach Finds Rich Talent

By Pvt. Frank White

CAMP GRANT, Ill.—"Put another load of opium in my pipe and don't wake me up."

Lt. Robert R. Harris, coach of the Camp Grant basketball team, did not make this comment in preference to his 1942 basketball club, but he might well have. Only under the influence of the languid pipe or strong drink is a coach ordinarily entitled to wade around neck deep in All-American and professional material from which to floor a hardwood five.

CHANUTE FIELD, Ill.—Cadet Norman Hanson recently competed on a Chanute Field bowling team against an all-star civilian aggregation and Hanson's 633 for three games beat Ned Day, world champion bowler. The Chanute Field team beat the highly-regarded all-stars in the benefit match in Chicago.

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The Grant schedule has not been completely planned out yet, he said, "but what we have in mind is more or less a barnstorming tour during which we will play the top collegiate and service teams functioning in this part of the country. Only clubs that were strong last year or ones that have fine prospects for this season will be listed."

The Warriors will open their season November 17 against the professional Sheboygan Redskins at Sheboygan, Wisc.

He briefly roughed out the material situation as follows:

At the center position, two outsize giants are battling for the nod. Flying his second season for the Warriors is Cpl. Ernest Herbrechtsmeier, who scored 340 points last year. From Baylor University where he was named on many mythical All-American fives comes Pvt. Joe Frivalsky. Three forwards are alumni of the major-league Chicago Bruins. These ex-pros are Pts. Ray Adams and Don Blanken, and Cpl. George Hogan. Adams starred in his pre-tainted years for DePauw University. Blanken learned things in an All-

American way at Purdue. Hogan played three years with the Bruins after graduation from Loyola.

Other forwards include Pvt. John D. Riley, a hot number from Chicago CYO circles, Pvt. Daniel E. Talan, a varsity wing at Illinois in '40 and '41 and Sgt. Edward Kotlarczyk, a hold-over who scored 200 points for the Warriors last season.

Two of Grant's best guards would be two of the best anywhere. They are Pvt. Marvin Rotiner, an All-American Loyola product who is currently leading the voting in the all-star game selection, and Stanley A. Szukala, a Bruin agent for the past two seasons.

Chanute Field Cagers Play With Masks on

CHANUTE FIELD, Ill.—When an all-out Chanute Field chemical warfare training program was announced, calling for the use of gas masks in all normal activities for increasing periods of time, the announcement meant exactly what it said. Last week, two half-length basketball games were played at this Army Air Forces Technical Training Command school with contestants wearing service-type masks.

Tempo of play was slower than in ordinary games, but for this reason shooting was more accurate.

Service Team Scores

FORT MONMOUTH 13, Army Piebes 2, Michigan State 14, Great Lakes Naval Training Station 0.

Texas Christian 21, Pensacola Naval Air 0.

Southern Methodist 21, Corpus Christi Naval Base 6.

Second Air Force Bombers 75, College of Idaho 0.

Lakehurst Naval School 20, Penn Military 7.

U.S. 24, Georgia Naval Pre-flight 0.

Camp Davis 2, N. Carolina Navy B 0.

Wisconsin Navy Bees 6, Iowa Navy Bees 2.

Fort Riley 6, Wichita 0.

Nevada 3, Santa Ana Air Base 0.

Southwestern Louisiana Institute 82, Camp Beauregard 9.

Utah State College 49, Fort Douglas 7.

Grosje Ille Naval Air Base 14, Otterbein 0.

North Carolina Pre-flight 34, Temple 0.

Jacksonville Naval Air Station 26, Tampa U. 0.

Canisius 14, Fort Totten 7.

supplementary game to the game between the Oshkosh Stars, world's professional champions, and the College All-Stars, in the Chicago Stadium, Nov. 27.

ing were the vocal efforts of players, resulting only in muffled protests to the referee or incoherent shouts of advice to teammates.

A medical officer who tested players' reactions said basketball under this conditions is similar to high-altitude flying. He said reactions are slowed. Proof of this observation was the ability of players toward the end of a game to do simple arithmetic but their failure on more complicated problems.

Other tests showed that pulse and blood pressure soared during the period of action, going somewhat higher than they do as a result of normal exercise without masks. A slight headache on the part of one player was the only physical ill effect.

2nd WAAAC School Will Open Dec. 1

A training school for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps will be opened on Dec. 1, at Daytona Beach, Fla., the War Department announced last week.

The new school, supplementing the original training center at Fort Des Moines, Ia., will be temporarily under the command of Col. Don C. Faith, Infantry, present commandant of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps at Fort Des Moines. The Fort Des Moines school has been redesignated the First Women's Army Auxiliary Corps Training Center.

The Daytona school will have facilities for more than 6,000 Women's Army Auxiliary Corps trainees, somewhat larger than that now available at Fort Des Moines.

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K-9 Command

Sentry Dog Training in Full Swing at MacArthur

FORT MacARTHUR, Calif.—Take a litter, darling and train it so well that your dogs do everything a soldier does except stand in pay-line once a month. That's what Fort MacArthur's K-9 Command has done!

Organized for the purpose of conserving man power and strengthening the guard, it was started December, 1940, by Col. Allen Kimberly, commanding officer of Fort MacArthur at the time. The K-9 Command became a functioning unit September, 1941, when, by order of Col. W. W. Hicks, commanding MacArthur now, Lt. Col. Glenn Miller was charged with the duty of administering the Command. Sgt. Robert Pearce, an expert in the care and handling of dogs, was assigned the position of trainer.

The original command as organized in December, 1940, consisted of six dogs which were trained to attack and were used as sentries at various artillery positions. From the time Colonel Miller took charge and organized it as an active unit, the number of dogs was increased from six to a strength of 30 in January, 1942. At that time, the K-9 Command was placed under control of the commanding officer of Regimental Headquarters Battery and the strength has been gradually increased.

Strength is 76

At the present time, 76 dogs are stationed here, 71 of them working and five dogs held in reserve for any emergency. The reserve dogs are changed regularly with those on duty so that all will be kept in rigid training.

All dogs of the command are obtained entirely through civilian donations and become the property of the Government. They must be male, weigh at least 70 pounds and must be in good healthy condition. Their age must be from 18 months to about five years. They must be capable of carrying loads up to 60 pounds and of pulling loads of up to 200 pounds. All dogs are thoroughly inspected by Sergeant Pearce before being accepted for Army duty.

The dogs, all of the larger breeds, with preference being expressed for German shepherds, are divided into two general classes for training. One class is trained for duty with the sentries and the other class for patrol without sentries within enclosures. Dogs especially receptive to training are instructed for both duties.

Must Be Smart

It has been found that the dogs which work with the sentries require considerably more training and must be more intelligent. The purpose of the sentry dog is twofold. First, use is made of the canine sense of hearing and smell to detect the presence of unauthorized persons before the soldiers become aware of them, thus preventing surprise. A dog will give warning of the approach of anyone up to a distance of 200 yards. Second, the dog is trained to act as an additional weapon and will attack and hold intruders upon command. They can attack under conditions of darkness which would normally prevent the sentry from opening fire.

The dogs placed on patrol duty within the enclosures are trained to attack any unauthorized person en-

tering the area and to give the alarm by barking. Each dog on fence duty has an individual section to patrol and the size of each section is such that the dog can patrol it easily. Each of the dogs works alone in his section during the time he is on duty. It has been found that the dogs provide a tighter patrol and relieve numbers of soldiers distributed over the same area.

Types of Training

Training may be divided into 11 distinct types, conducted under the immediate supervision of Sergeant Pearce. Specific types are as follows:

1. Obedience.
2. Attack.
3. Sentry Duty.
4. Utility Duty.
5. Sled dog duty.
6. Messenger duty.
7. Stationary or fence patrol.
8. Searching.
9. Trailing.
10. Guarding.
11. Obstacle training.

a. Jumping.

b. Climbing.

c. Scaling.

d. Negotiating barbed wire entanglements.

However, generally all training falls into two phases. First, the dogs are instructed in obedience—taught to heel, sit, stay, etc., and secondly, the dogs are given strenuous training in taking jumps, hurdles, climbing ladders and scaling walls and barbed wire entanglements. This instruction teaches the dogs self-reliance and how to meet and overcome obstacles of whatever nature, as well as serving to improve the general condition of the animal. The time required for the first training phase is from several days to two weeks, depending on the adaptability of the individual dog.

Taught to Attack

The second phase requires approximately two weeks time during which the dog is taught when and how to attack and how to protect himself. This is accomplished first by the use of dummies and later with the trainers dressed in specially designed padded suits. During this period the important procedure of changing the guard is taught the dog. A single animal will work the entire night thereby necessitating his use by three or more different sentries. Therefore it is necessary to teach the dog to work with any man holding the leash rather than with any particular individual. Most of this lat-

ter training is conducted at night under the same conditions which the dog will face when on guard. It has been found that any sentry can handle the dog efficiently with 15 minutes instruction.

In training the dog, a few set rules will apply to all training. Dogs while under training must never be allowed to run free or with another animal, but must be kept on a long training leash or light rope at all times. All commands should be short and simple such as, Down, Back, Go, Stay, etc. Best results are obtained by constant repetition. Severe punishment or rewards of food

or petting should never be given to the dogs. All schooling should be given under the conditions that the dog will be expected to encounter in his work, such as gun and shellfire, smoke, flame, barbed wire entanglements and other obstacles. Training for the dogs must be continuous and each dog, even after thorough training, must have at least two or three days refresher training each month.

Have Other Uses?

Dogs have been trained for many various uses at Fort MacArthur. Three have been trained and work very well as messengers and are capable of operating up to 20 miles dis-

tance. Two have been given training as sled dogs and easily pull loads up to 200 pounds.

One dog has been trained to search for dead or wounded persons. He will search upon verbal command and will continue searching until he finds the dead or wounded person and will remain with his find and bark until aid is received.

One has been trained to operate without a leash with the sentry. This dog will work very quietly along with the sentry and will attack at a hand signal without verbal command. Dogs for this work must be carefully selected.

Dunked Twice by Axis, He Joins Up

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass.—Twice within four days Pvt. James T. Morrissey was aboard ships sunk by torpedoes. Now as a member of the Headquarters Battery of the Anti-Aircraft training center here, he is impatient to settle accounts with the enemy.

Morrissey, who served as a sergeant in the 13th Infantry from 1937 to 1939, joined the American Field Service in March of this year. June found him aboard an English vessel bound for Libya where he was to be an ambulance driver.

When the boat was three-and-a-half days out, it was struck twice by torpedoes from a German U-boat. As the survivors were pulling away

from the sinking craft the submarine surfaced. The skipper of the torpedoed ship held a short conversation with the captain of the submarine. Private Morrissey said the skipper claimed the U-boat captain was Von Luckner, famous sea raider of World War I. Morrissey, however, did not hear the conversation since he and the rest of the men were quite sick from the cordite fumes caused when the torpedoes exploded.

For three days the men in Morrissey's lifeboat lived on hard tack, malted milk tablets and a small amount of water. When they were picked up by a Norwegian freighter they were so exhausted they had to be hauled up on deck.

The rescued fell asleep on the deck of the rescue ship, but eight hours later they were awakened when a torpedo crashed into the hull of the freighter. Once more Morrissey found himself in a lifeboat on the open sea. But this time, it was only for a few hours as he was picked up by a British destroyer which took him to Halifax. A few days later he was taken to New York.

Private Morrissey joined the Army in August. He admits his morale was at low ebb when the second ship was torpedoed. But now he reports, "I'd like to get a good crack at those guys for what they did to us... and... I'm getting impatient."

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Butner Medics Hear Review Of Latest Medical Progress

CAMP BUTNER, N. C.—In the first of a series of lectures by distinguished members of the medical profession, officers assigned to the Medical Department of the 78th "Lightning" Division and other units stationed at Camp Butner this week heard Lt. Col. Clarence E. Gardner Jr. speak on recent advancements in the treatment of battle wound casualties.

Colonel Gardner, who is chief of the surgical service of the 65th General Hospital, is on military leave from the position of associate professor of surgery at the Duke University School of Medicine, with which he has been associated the

last eleven years. His talk was given at the invitation of the Commanding General of the Lightning Division.

In his discussion of methods of treating wounds caused by bombs and other high velocity projectiles, Colonel Gardner traced the development of this field of surgery in the Spanish Civil War and in the current war.

Colonel Gardner also described the use of the plasma packages prepared by the American Red Cross from blood given by civilians for use in transfusions. Thousands of additional blood contributions are needed, Colonel Gardner said.

Goat Herd Gets the Goat Of Gruber Artillerymen

CAMP GRUBER, Okla.—Artillerymen at Camp Gruber are hoping someone gets their goats.

Ten of the aggressive quadrupeds, apparently unafraid of the booming cannon, have declared squatters' rights over a portion of the camp's impact area and are holding their ground against all comers.

Since the reservation's opening last May, the goats, led by a big billy who takes out after everything venturing within 100 yards of his flock, have chased off a dozen awed woodsmen, at least 50 unsuspecting sol-

diers and one colonel.

The latter, Col. Charles W. Glover, executive officer of the 16th field artillery brigade, declares their leader gave chase to his jeep and ran him off the range.

Brig. Gen. David S. Rumbough, commander of the 16th, approved the name, "Goat Mountain," for a nearby observation post and has ordered his gunners, some of them eager for revenge, not to shoot at the herd, evidently the abandoned property of some farmer who moved out when the Army moved in.

Illiterates Saved from Scrap Heap By Army's New Special Training

A program for the training of illiterate enlisted men in special training units is now in successful operation, the War Department announced last week.

No more than 10 per cent of those inducted on any one day at any particular station may be illiterate. Not all of these men are placed in special training units. Some are given tasks for which they are already qualified by civilian experience. The special training is therefore reserved for those men who, in the opinion of their commanding officers, cannot perform their duties adequately without it. However, modern equipment for adult elementary education, based on the use of visual educational techniques has been made available for the use of all illiterates in the Army ranks.

The education of illiterates in the Army is a function of the Development and Special Training Section, Training Branch, Adjutant General's Department, which had the task of setting up a unique type of adult education, geared to the Army's practical needs, and of recruiting and training a staff of teachers to carry out the program. There are now more than 600 teachers on this staff.

Alaska Road

(Continued from Page 1) gas and oil. They came while the ground was frozen and therefore could use trucks for transportation. After the thaws, however, vehicles could not get through so that the soldiers were completely isolated until they worked their way out.

The greatest difficulty in building the highway was the fact that the country was largely unexplored and that hundreds of miles of it were completely unknown, according to General Hoge. Mountain ranges with peaks towering to 19,000 feet and many tremendous streams also complicated the work.

The worst single feature of the projects, however, was the frozen ground, which during summer thawed when stripped of moss and turned to "soup". These places were covered with a "corduroy" of parallel logs and then surfaced with gravel.

Summer temperature along the highway ran up to 90 degrees but most days were like October weather, with just a nip of cold, General Hoge said. Mosquitoes were so bad that the men had to wear head sets during the day and sleep under mosquito bars. Another pest, the black fly, was even worse, for occasionally its bite caused a bad swelling. In spite of mosquitoes and flies, there was no disease among the soldiers and the health rate was four times as good as that of regiments in the United States.

For amusement, the men had to rely principally on fishing and hunting. Most of the waters along the route had never been tried before and the fish would bite even at a hook baited with the cleaning patch of a gun, General Hoge said. Lake trout weighing up to 45 pounds were taken by soldiers and catches of 50 to 150 grayling, a game fish, were not uncommon. Moose and bear roamed the woods and the soldiers also had sheep and goats, grouse, ducks and geese to hunt.

Soldiers working on the highway were supplied by trucks, tractors, planes, dog teams, pack animals and pack men. They lived in tents for six to eight persons. Furloughs and passes were out of the question. "It was too hard getting the men in or out," General Hoge explained.

The general himself had to travel by plane. His craft was equipped with wheels, skis and floats for landing. The floats were most often used, for by landing on lakes one could usually get within ten or fifteen miles of any destination.

Beyond the southern 350 miles of the highway, the country becomes very beautiful, with snow-capped mountains, huge forests, lakes and great streams, General Hoge says. Sometimes must pass, however, before tourists can travel along the road for at present there are no towns or even filling stations along it. The Army of course has its supply bases but civilians would have to go stretches of 300 to 700 miles before getting gas.

General Hoge, who was born in Booneville, Mo., and graduated from West Point with the class of 1916, served in World War I with the Seventh Engineers of the Fifth Division. He saw action in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne sectors and was awarded the D.S.C. and the Silver Star.

After graduating from the Command and General Staff School in 1928 General Hoge instructed in the Infantry School for three years. In 1935, he went to the Philippines with the Division Engineers of the Philippine Division and was there until 1937. Before his assignment to the Alaska highway, he was with the Engineers Replacement Training Center at Fort Belvoir, Va.

These are enlisted men, working under the supervision of officers. More than 70 per cent of the men assigned to this teaching duty had experience as teachers in civilian life.

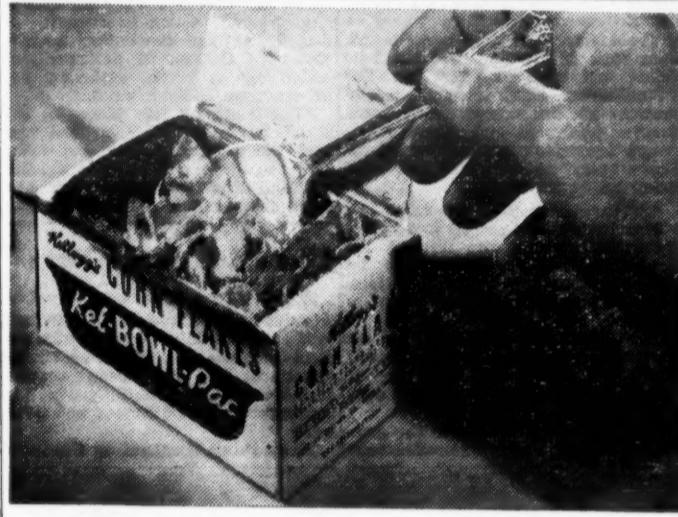
Trained for 10 Weeks

The average soldier in a special training unit is found fit for service after 10 weeks. The minimum time in these units is six weeks, and the maximum, 15 weeks. About 61 per

cent of the men completing this training are found fit to continue with regular training, about 33 per cent are reported fit for limited service, and the remaining 6 per cent are discharged as unfit for service.

Men who are literate in foreign languages but not in English are included in the special training.

Because of varying degrees of literacy, individual tests are made by Army personnel consultants, who are trained psychologists.



ANOTHER "first" by the originator of ready-to-eat cereals is the new "Kel-Bowl-Pac," now being supplied by the Kellogg Company, of Battle Creek, Mich., to United States Army messes. This is an entirely new type of individual package which itself serves as the cereal bowl. Development of the new Kel-Bowl-Pac makes possible the serving of ready-to-eat cereals under conditions where it was formerly inconvenient or impossible to supply men with cereal bowls, such as on field maneuvers, on troop trains, or in organizations using mess kits without bowls.

Maneuvers Test AT Guns

(Continued from Page 1) ing part in the battle exercises but in the most recent conferences General Lear indicated that he was very much pleased by the improvement he noticed during the last problem.

He described a certain divisional command post as "thoroughly blacked-out and quiet as a mouse."

"The handling of motor transport has improved materially," said General Lear. "Trucks were well spaced, blackout regulations were severely applied. A ponton boat outfit displayed remarkable roadmastership."

He also commented upon the fine record in the maintenance of motor vehicles, criticized the poor camouflage of some slit trenches which were observed from the air.

In the problem just ended a powerful Blue Force swooped down from the north, crossed the Cumberland River via three ponton bridges, and swiftly enveloped the battling Red Army south of the river. Badly surrounded and cut off, the Reds nevertheless launched a counterattack. In addition a battalion of light tanks was sent sweeping around the Blue flank in an attempt to reach his rear and cut his communications and supply line as the problem ended.

Swim River

On the first night of the problem soldiers of the Blue Army reconnaissance elements showed the "commando spirit" by swimming the Cumberland River with their rifles at a time when the temperature was not many degrees above freezing.

In this week's problem the ponton

engines were attached to the defending side for the first time during maneuvers. The problem began Tuesday and is expected to demonstrate the tactics used by a small defending force withdrawing across a river line under attack by a superior force.

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MIMI Cabanne, of Horace Heidt's orchestra, expects to be right on the ball with her apple-bobbing this Hallowe'en. That explains the practice. Mimi gives out with a well-rounded program of songs broadcast to servicemen over the Blue Network's Victory Parade of Spotlight Bands.

Army Cuts Leaves Before Induction

The War Department ordered a speedup in its system of putting inductees into service, to make up for the men lost to the Army by deferments of agricultural workers.

Secretary Stimson disclosed that the customary two-week furlough granted so that men called might wind up their affairs before actually joining the colors would be cut to one week.

"This step is a logical consequence of the recent deferment of agricultural workers, requested as a matter of national necessity, by the War Manpower Commission," he added. "These deferments in November make it necessary for us to draw upon the men on inactive status, in order that we may receive the number of men that the Army must have. Otherwise the War Manpower Commission's action would result in serious shortages next month."

"We were faced with a choice between reducing the preliminary furlough period or deviating from the program of full speed ahead in the war effort. I believe that the men concerned will approve of the alternative we chose."

Meantime, Selective Service officials predicted that in time the overall draft quotas of some sections of the country might be reduced as a result of the orders deferring necessary men on essential dairy, live-stock and poultry farms.

In general, quotas are based on the number of 1A men available in each State and local board area. The agricultural deferment policy would naturally reduce the number of 1A men in some areas.

Quiz Answers

(See Page 11)

1. A.
2. Polar.
3. B.
4. Two.
5. A.
6. C.
7. True.
8. False. (Points to magnetic north).
9. A.
10. B.

In another development bearing on the armed services, Secretary Stimson announced that virtually all Army personnel and men in process of induction would get a chance to vote Tuesday. Commanding generals have been directed to make arrangements permitting men to cast ballots wherever possible.

Tough

CAMP CHAFFEE, Ark.—Changing stations, an officer of the 6th Armored Division inquired of a native of a small town about the possibility of over-night lodging at a particular inn.

"Oh, that place," said the native. "You'd find it too disagreeable for yourself, let alone your wife. They really have some real brawls and some tough people up there."

"Why, it's even off-limits for the MPs."

New Alaskan Highway Is Open for Business

Entire 1671 miles of the Alaskan highway is now open to traffic, the War Department has announced. Trucks and supplies are already moving over it and it will be formally opened Nov. 15.

The long trail from Dawson Creek to Fairbanks was finished in eight months by 10,000 soldiers in seven Engineer regiments, and 2000 civilian workmen, the War Department said.

Flying Cross Awarded Late General Tinker

The posthumous award of the Distinguished Flying Cross has been made to Maj. Gen. Clarence L. Tinker, highest ranking U. S. Army officer lost in action in the war to date. It was announced by the Hawaiian Department last week.

At the same time it was revealed that General Tinker lost his life in a long range, over-water night bombing attack against the enemy June 6.

'Non-Combatants' Risk Death On Front Line for Soldiers

CAMP PICKETT, Va.—From the front lines to the training camps—from Iceland to Australia—a courageous army of men and women, armed only with scientific skill, is fighting a ceaseless battle against disease, injury and death.

They are the men and women of the Medical Department of the Army. "Non-combatant" they call them, but just as surely as the bullets of the enemy are aimed to wound and kill, so the weapons of medical science are directed to prevent death.

The story of these men and women lies written in record and in deed, but some of the facts were revealed, graphically, this week, by Col. T. W. Burnett, Post Surgeon, and Lt. Col. Francis H. B. Schramm, Station Hospital Commander.

"These men and women," Colonel Burnett said, "are non-combatants in action from the front lines clear back to the training camps. Up in the thick of the battle, braving without firearms, the bombs and shells, are the company dressers, who give first-aid treatment to the wounded. Just back of the lines are the battalion aid stations to which the wounded are carried on litters by medical soldiers, where they receive further treatment and where emergency operations are performed on those cases where a few minutes' delay might mean death."

"Farther back are the collecting stations which are set up to receive, treat and classify the injured, after which they are transported by ambulance to the evacuation hospital, where complete treatment is provided."

The evacuation hospitals are so constructed that they may be moved within 48 hours, and may be of either tentage or permanent construction.

In the zone of interior is the general hospital where convalescents

remain as long as necessary.

As the result of the efficiency of the men and women who carry on their work in these various units, 80 per cent of the wounded in World War I were able to return to duty. This represented many divisions that otherwise would have been rendered unfit for further action.

"We cannot minimize the danger faced by the medical personnel of the Army," Colonel Burnett declared. "In the evacuation hospital alone on Bataan, 50 patients were killed by a bomb explosion and others were badly injured."

"There are no safe places in this war," he said. "The medical man and the medical officer and nurse face the same risks as the fighting soldier. They command their own regiments, battalions and companies."

They must know everything the armed soldier knows, plus the additional scientific knowledge of his specialized duties.

But the work of the Medical Department is not restricted to duty in the combat areas. Throughout the United States, the department operates Army camp hospitals where military personnel are given the finest of medical surgical treatment.

At Camp Pickett, for example, is one of the finest Army hospitals in the United States. The admission rate, extremely low and indicative of the splendid health of the uniformed men on the post, is approximately 1.5 per cent per thousand per day, according to figures released by Colonel Schramm.

To date, a total of 1,021 operations have been performed in the hospital.

Protection from Bugs Provided by New Bar

A new-type field insect bar, which fits under the standard shelter tent, will protect soldiers in mosquito and sand-fly areas, the War Department announces. It has been service-tested under field conditions both in continental United States and overseas.

The netting, designed by the Quar-

termaster Corps, will replace the sand-fly and mosquito bars previously issued to troops in the field. The bar, which can be tucked in to keep bugs and flies from entering underneath the tent walls, is made from cotton and chemically treated to resist mildew and water.

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